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Libraries in the Philippines

Eulogio B. Rodriguez

Work of Student Assistants in College Libraries

Mary Elizabeth Downey

Gaseous Pollution of the Atmosphere a Cause of Leather Decay

R. W. Frey

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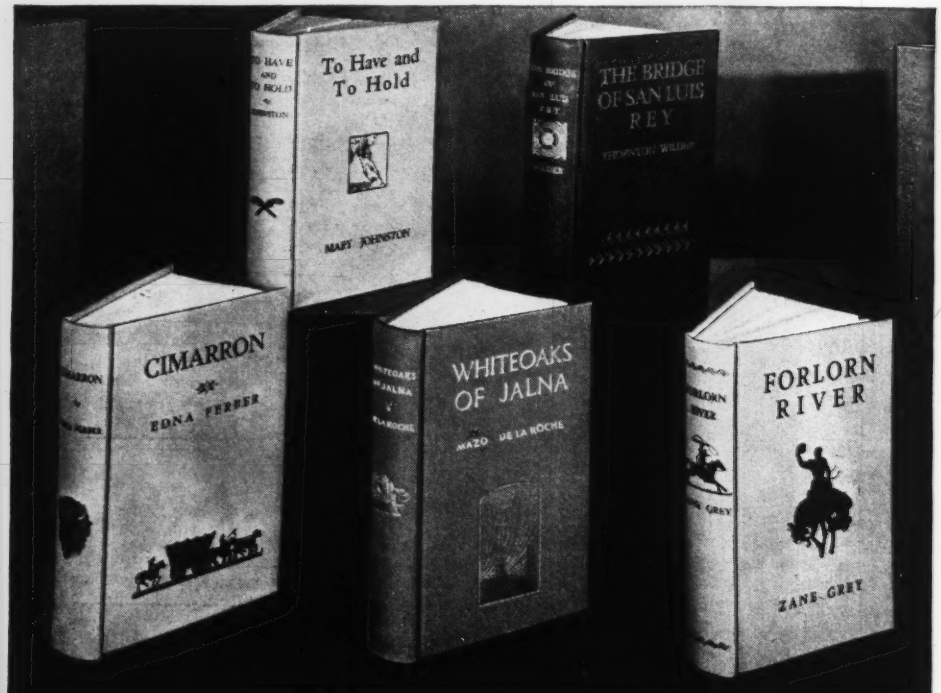

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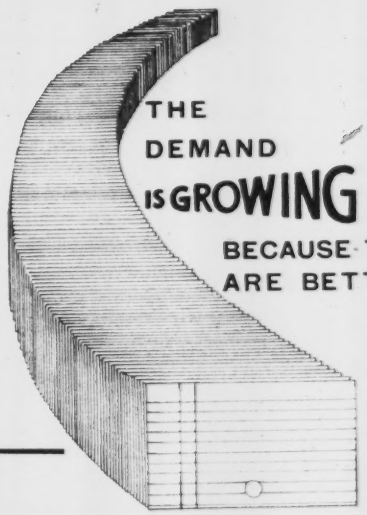

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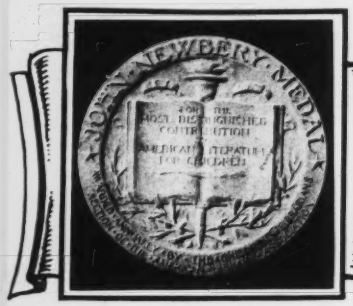
Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

We are pleased to present in this number the annual summary of news of college and university libraries (1930-31) prepared by Ernest J. Reece. This material has had to be held over to this late date because of previous lack of space.

Unfortunately one article scheduled for the Business and Special Libraries number was delayed in reaching us and this number has had to be postponed until May 15. Therefore, the May 15 issue will contain, along with the previously announced articles on Business and Special Libraries, the A. L. A. President's address on "Creative Librarianship" presented before the General Session on April 25 at New Orleans. This number will also carry General Sessions' reports of the Conference. B. E. W.



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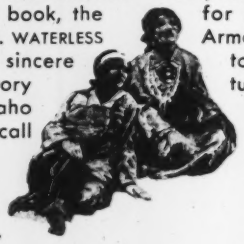

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Gaseous Pollution of the Atmosphere a Cause of Leather Decay

By R. W. FREY

Chemist, Hide, Tanning Material, and Leather Investigations, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ALMOST from the beginning of the use of coal, complaints have been made against the smoke nuisance. In the annals of Dunstable it is recorded that in 1257 Eleanor, Queen of Henry III, had to leave the town of Nottingham because of the smoke from sea coal.[1] Proclamations were issued during the reigns of King Edward I and Queen Elizabeth forbidding the use of coal in London during the sitting of Parliament.[2] Dating back for years, ordinances and regulations concerning the liberation of smoke into the atmosphere can be found, buried frequently under the dust and grime resulting from their own limitations and inertia.

Smoke has long been considered an index of prosperity and a necessary evil of industry. Naturally, the great increase and expansion of industrial activities down to modern times has served only to aggravate conditions.

As often happens a "bad state of affairs" has to grow worse before truly remedial measures are taken seriously. This seems true of atmospheric pollution, and so we find only toward the latter part of the last century the real beginnings of concerted, persistent combat against this evil.

The many splendid contributions[3] of facts since then on the extent and nature of atmospheric pollution; its economic aspects, both as a waste of fuel and an agent of destruction; and on engineering, mechanical, and administrative methods and means of amelioration, if not elimination, have unquestionably imparted a distinct impetus to the movement to "clean-up" the air.

Since 1900 recruits have been rapidly added to the ranks of the "air-minded" as regards pollution. Although the pollution of the atmosphere of practically all large cities and industrial areas is still tremendous, as latest measurements will testify, yet it may not be too optimistic to hope that we have entered upon the threshold of an awakening in which, in the words of O. N. Witt,[4] all will realize that: "Smoking chimneys are thieves and their misdeeds should not rise unavenged to Heaven."

Paper presented before Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the symposium upon "Some of the Normal and Abnormal Components of the Atmosphere," held at New Orleans, La., December 30, 1931.

[1] *The Smoke Problem of Great Cities*, N. Shaw and J. S. Owens, 1925.

[2] Committee on Smoke and Noxious Vapours Abatement. Final Report. Gt. Brit. Ministry of Health, 1921.

[3] Bibliography of Smoke and Smoke Prevention, E. H. McClelland, Smoke Investigations Bull. No. 2, Mellon Inst. 1913, 164 pp. Bibliography on the Effect of Sulphur Dioxide on Vegetation and Animal Life, prepared by the Chemists' Club Library, Selby Smelter Commission Rept., 1915, Bull. 98, U. S. Bureau of Mines. Partial List of References on Pollution of Air by Smoke, Mimeograph Report No. E 688, U. S. Public Health Service.

[4] Address, Seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry, London, May 31, 1909.

The effects of atmospheric pollution are most varied and serious, spreading out in many directions. The possible adverse influence of the pollution of the air upon human health is receiving increasing attention. Elaborate investigations and studies have been made showing its harmful influence upon vegetation and agriculture. Much information has been presented on the damage to and destruction of a great variety of inert materials and articles of commerce. The damages and losses connected with the pollution of the atmosphere have frequently been calculated and expressed as annual "black smoke taxes" of staggering magnitude.

Without attempting to cover in any degree the voluminous subject of atmospheric pollution and its many ramifications it is desired to draw upon the literature for a few citations and illustrations, especially of the amount and acidic nature of the pollution of the air and on its destruction of inert materials, with the thought that they may fit pertinently into the story to be presented later and also may help to leave behind a more convincing and lasting impression of this partly visible but also partly invisible evil.

Figure 1. The Soot-Fall in a Minute Within the County of London and a Londoner on the Same Scale

Some of the figures on the amount of insoluble matter carried down by rain reported by the Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution[5] are given in TABLE I. That part of the pollution thus measured ranges from 23 tons to as much as 542 tons per square mile per annum, depending upon location.

An investigation of the smoke nuisance in Pittsburgh, Pa.,[6] from April 1912 to April 1913 showed the soot-fall to range from 595 to 1950 tons per square mile per year. Monnett[7] says:

"A survey shows atmospheric pollution in St. Louis, Mo., to be the greatest of the twenty-four largest cities in the United States. For St. Louis the average winter soot-fall for the season 1926-27 was 870 tons per square mile per annum. The figure for Memphis, Tenn., including the entire heating season of 1925-26, was 600 tons; for Chicago at the present time 150 tons in the apartment district as against 420 tons in the same type of district in St. Louis, and 450 tons in the Chicago business district, as against 800 tons in the St. Louis business district."

An interesting expression of the amount of soot pollution is given by Benner,[8] who in referring to Pittsburgh conditions says:

"The destructive possibilities of this amount of soot are readily seen when we know that if an equal amount of lamp black were ground with oil so as to form black paint, it would cover from 17 to 57 square miles with two coats."

A unique and impressive visualization of the load we carry as soot pollution is afforded by the exhibit of the Ministry of Health at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924-25,[9] which is reproduced in FIGURE I.

[5] Rept. Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, 1922-23. Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry, H. M. Stationery Office, 1924.

[6] "Some Engineering Phases of Pittsburgh's Smoke Problem." Smoke Investigation Bull. No. 8, Mellon Inst., 1914.

[7] "Attacking the Smoke Problem in St. Louis." O. Monnett. Power 66, 542, Oct. 11, 1927.

[8] "The Effect of Smoke on Stone-Smoke Investigation." R. C. Benner. Bull. No. 6, Mellon Inst., 1913.

[9] Taken from *The Smoke Problem of Great Cities*. By N. Shaw and J. S. Owens, London, 1925.

Soot, tar, and other solid matter do not comprise all of the usual pollution of the air, and the view that even complete elimination of visible smoke probably will not remove the worst evils of pollution is speedily gaining ground. The invisible gases that accompany smoke are rapidly coming to be looked upon as most significant constituents, and foremost among them, from the standpoint of corrosion and destruction, are the sulphur acids derived from sulphur in the fuel. The oxides of sulphur are quickly converted to sulphuric acid, the destructive action of which upon practically every thing is only too well known.

TABLE I

Average amount of insoluble matter carried down by rain (or otherwise deposited)

Tons per square mile per annum

TOWN	TONS
Birmingham:	
Central	483
South Western	71
Glasgow:	
Blythswood Park	210
Bellahouston Park	110
Leeds:	
Hunslet	281
Headingley	23
London:	
Wandsworth Common	120
Southwark Park	263
Newcastle	404
Rochdale	542

While under usual conditions the concentration of sulphur acids in the air is not high, they are present practically always in the atmosphere of cities and industrial areas, into which in the aggregate such acids and other compounds of sulphur are released in tremendous quantities.

Baskerville[10] states that:

"Sulphur dioxide to the extent of 1300 tons, calculated as 80 per cent sulphuric acid, is discharged every twenty-four hours into the air of New York City from the combustion of coal alone."

Cohen and Ruston[11] give data on sulphur in rain-water collected at 10 stations in Leeds. They show total sulphur, expressed as SO_3, but including sulphates and other forms, to range from 20.8 to 96.1 tons per square mile per annum, and free acid, expressed as sulphuric acid, to range from zero to as much as 26.7 tons per square mile annually for the Hunslet section.

[10] "The Smoke Problem and the Community." Charles Baskerville. Ind. Eng. Chem. 2, 355, (1910).

[11] *Smoke: A Study of Town Air.* J. B. Cohen and A. G. Ruston, London, 1925.

Shaw and Owens[12] in discussing the sulphur emitted by the burning of coal say: "We can get some idea of what happens in a city like London, for example, which consumes about 17,000,000 tons of coal per year. This is all burnt in about ten hours of each day, and means that every hour of the day between 200 and 300 tons of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) are formed in the air over London."

The seriousness and extent of corrosion by atmospheric pollution on masonry, metals, paints, and other inert materials subjected to exterior exposure has been recognized and pointed out by many investigators.

Much evidence has been presented regarding the effects of atmospheric pollution on the stones and mortar of buildings and the disintegration resulting primarily from the conversion by the sulphuric acid in the air of the carbonates of calcium and magnesium into their respective sulphates with a resulting increase both in volume and solubility.

A comprehensive inquiry in this direction has been made by Sir H. Jackson.[13] From analysis of the surfaces of stones he found in one case an amount of calcium sulphate ranging from 3.2 per cent to 33.5 per cent; in another instance the calcium sulphate on the outside of the stone varied from 4.75 per cent to 15.81 per cent, while on the inside it ranged only from 0.23 per cent to 2.8 per cent. Jackson repeatedly states that the evidence shows the decay of the stones to have been "effected mainly through the acid vapours contained in the air. Of these the most detrimental have been the sulphurous and sulphuric acids, which arise mainly from the combustion of coal."

Sir Frank Baines[14] considers the damage done by the acid pollution of the air to be an item of tremendous expense in the upkeep and repair of public buildings. In referring to the serious effects of atmospheric pollution on magnesian limestone he says: "The decay is universal over the whole area of the Houses of Parliament, and roughly 30 tons of loose pieces of stone have been taken off by hand from various parts of the structure."

One can readily imagine the corrosive action of the acid pollution of the air upon metals, especially if protected poorly or not at all. Benner[15] says:

"The destruction of metals by the action of the stronger acids, such as sulphuric acid, is not to be ignored in the construction of buildings in places

[12] *Loc. cit.*

[13] Taken from *Smoke: A Study of Town Air.* By Cohen and Ruston, London, 1925.

[14] Committee on Smoke and Noxious Vapours Abatement. Interim Report, 1920. H. M. Stationery Office.

[15] "Effect of Smoke on Metals." Smoke Investigation Bull. No. 6, Mellon Inst., 1913.

where the air contains much of this corrosive agent. Cases are known where the iron work has been eaten away to such an extent as to endanger the structure."

Referring to the amount of sulphuric acid given off into the air each year in Pittsburgh, Pa., Benner says: "Were this amount of acid to act on structural iron it would be possible for it to dissolve completely about 265,000 tons of iron and to render useless many tons more."

Longmuir,[16] in studying the corrosion of metals states that: "Many samples of ordinary iron rust have been examined, and one of the distinct features lies in the appreciably high content of sulphur. So far as the author has gone this has been found to apply only to rust resulting from atmospheric action."

Some data by Longmuir on the corrosion of brass window rods are especially interesting as affording an example of interior atmospheric corrosion. Beyond ordinary ventilation the rods had not been exposed to the action of weather, and electricity was the sole illuminant in the house. An analysis of the residue from the corrosion of the rods showed 28.65 per cent anhydrous sulphuric acid. Longmuir says:

"The one feature of this case to which attention is directed is the fact that corrosion is the effect of a strong industrial atmosphere. The deposit from the rods represents an effect on the interior of a house subject to ordinary ventilation."

While attention naturally has been most forcibly drawn and centered upon the corrosion of materials subjected to out-door exposure, a number of persons have also recognized the deteriorating influence of pollution upon interior furnishings and finishes, and upon merchandise in stock. The usual reference to this, however, concerns more the loss and annoyance resulting from their soiled state, caused primarily by the dirt and grime of soot, rather than upon their premature disintegration and the nature of their deterioration, on which actual data are rather meager.

Recent studies directed toward discovery of the causes of the decay of leather bookbindings have yielded an interesting and convincing contribution to that phase of the subject of atmospheric pollution dealing with its deteriorating influence upon articles of interior use. Extensive data have been presented showing the changes in physical condition and chemical composition brought about primarily by the sulphur acid gases polluting the air.

Leather bindings are peculiarly suited for manifestations of such influences as may be exerted by atmospheric pollution. The average use of most books is not severe and active, and as a consequence they spend most of their days filed away in quiet repose, giving every opportunity for the accumulative and progressive action of those disintegrating influences to which they may be exposed. Failure of the binding is due usually to internal decay rather than to break-down primarily from hard wear, tear, abrasion, and other mechanical influences.

The decay of leather bindings resulting in that disagreeable, powdery, dusty condition, in which the leather may easily be crumbled away by the fingernail and often does not have the strength of blotting paper, is familiar to all. It can be observed in almost every library. The causes of this disintegration have been a subject of study for many years, and at least as early as 1842. From studies at that time by Faraday and others, a theory was advanced that one important cause of deterioration was the action upon the leather of sulphur products from combustion of the illuminating gas with which libraries were lighted. Since then much work has been done by Woodward,[17] the Committe of the Society of Arts on Leather for Bookbinding,[18] and by Lamb,[19] to clearly establish the harmful effect upon leather of the combustion products of illuminating gas. Analyses of different parts of old leather bindings kept in gas-lighted quarters are recorded by Church,[20] Davis,[21] and Nichols.[22] It is especially significant to note from their data that in all instances the decayed leather had a high sulphuric acid content, or an acidity that one might safely assume to be decidedly in excess of any amount of acid that would have been introduced into the leather originally during its manufacture.

The authors of the "gas-light" theory, and its subsequent adherents, limited the origin of the corrosive, polluted atmosphere to the burning of illuminating gas, and confined the atmosphere only to the space lighted by gas.

Objection to this theory was raised by several and especially by Crace Calvert,[23] Gibbs,[24] and Cockerell,[25] on the ground that it could not explain the decay of bindings found in libraries in which gas had never been burned.

Calvert makes mention of the pollution of

[16] J. Iron and Steel Inst. 83, 147, (1911).

[17] *Library Chronicle*, p. 126, (1887), title only.
[18] Rept. Committee of the Soc. of Arts on Leather for Bookbinding, London, 1905.
[19] *Jour. Soc. Dyers and Colourists*, 24, p. 160, (1908).
[20] *Chem. News*, 36, 179, (1877).
[21] *Chem. News*, 36, 227, (1877).
[22] *Chem. News*, 41, 64, (1880).
[23] *Leather for Libraries*, E. W. Hulme et. al., p. 11, London (1905).
[24] LIB. JOUR., 3, 229, (1878).
[25] *Jour. Soc. Arts*, 48, 401, (1900).

the Manchester atmosphere from the use of coal as a possible but minor influence. In discussions and comments,[36] upon later work on bookbinding leather mention has also been made, without the presentation, however, of any substantiating data, of the possibility of the polluted atmosphere at large being a factor in the rotting of leather bindings.

In 1926, Veitch, Frey, and Leinbach,[37] of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, presented the results of an examination of a collection of deteriorated leather bindings obtained from a number of libraries. The collection included not only many bindings of recent date, but also many that according to their history had not been exposed to gas-lighting.

An important feature of this work was the comparison of the chemical composition of the leather in different parts of the same binding after separation according to the extent of exposure of the parts to air and light. For example, the binding of a shelf-filed book divided as shown in FIGURE 2, yields from one and the same piece of leather, which originally was of practically uniform condition and composition, a portion called the back, or C, that during the life of the book has been fully exposed, as compared with the other two portions, A and B, comprising the comparatively little exposed sides.

This work showed that the leather in that part of the binding more exposed to air and light, as the back, was in the worst physical condition and had by far the higher acidity, the higher sulphate content, and yielded a greater quantity of water-soluble nitrogen from disintegration or break-down of the leather substance. Some of the data are reproduced in TABLE 2, from which it will be seen that the composition of the leather differs materially, depending upon the degree of exposure to air and light.

TABLE 2

Typical Analyses of Deteriorated Leather Bindings
(All acidity and sulphate figures expressed as per cent sulphuric acid).

Kind of Leather	Age of binding yrs.	Section of binding	Sulphates in H_2O Extract Total %	Sulphates in H_2O Extract Fixed %	Nitrogen in H_2O Extract Total %	Acidity (P & S) %
Sheepskin	19	(sides	1.39	0.85	0.33	2.00
		(back	5.49	1.07	2.32	5.85
Sheepskin	21	(sides	1.41	0.83	0.20	1.60
		(back	8.34	0.72	2.94	9.10
Goatskin	10	(sides	2.08	0.38	0.28	3.15
		(back	3.03	0.52	0.84	3.75
Goatskin	17	(sides				0.82
		(back				5.33
Calfskin	65	(sides	1.80	0.53	0.25	1.93
		(back	8.14	0.93	1.93	8.20

[36] "Leather for Bookbinding." D. Cockerell, *Jour. Soc. Arts*, 48, (1900), in discussion, p. 407; "Bookbinding." C. Chivers. *Jour. Roy. Soc. Arts*, 73, (1925), in discussion, p. 1094; *Leather World*, Nov. 12, 1925, p. 954.

[37] *Jour. Amer. Leather Chem. Assn.*, 21, 156, (1926).

Separation of parts of a binding according to exposure was made in other interesting ways. Top edges were compared with bottom edges, resting on the shelves; embossed, or compacted, areas were compared with immediately contiguous unembossed, and consequently more porous areas; and outer layers were contrasted with inner layers. In all cases a correlation was shown between condition and composition and extent of exposure to air and light. The outer-most layers of the leather, for example, showed a higher sulphate content and acidity than the underlying ones, thus indicating the course of the deterioration, and offering a likely explanation for the familiar peeling of the grain of old bindings.

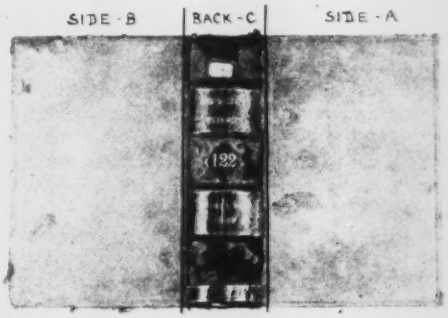


Figure 2. The Leather in the Fully Exposed Back is Almost Completely Decayed; That in the Protected Sides is Comparatively Sound

All of this work showed consistently a correlation between modification of condition and composition and degree of exposure to air and light. It also showed an external source of sulphur and acidity. In view of the recognized drastic action of sulphuric acid on vegetable tanned leathers, and from what is known of the extent and nature of the pollution of the atmosphere, the authors proposed that the old "gas-light" theory must be expanded to include the acid-polluted atmosphere at large, and especially the highly contaminated air of cities and industrial centers, where most libraries are located. This was but a natural step forward in the development of the theory, a step which, except possibly for rate of effect and deterioration as influenced by dilution by the air, required only substitution of the chimneys of civilization and the smoke stacks of industry for the burning gas lamps and jets of the libraries of old.

Certain informal criticisms were made of the work of Veitch, Frey, and Leinbach. It

was pointed out that nothing was known of the original composition of the leathers. It was suggested also that the sulphates found might have been derived from alum and other materials in the adhesives used for binding; that the unequal sulphate content of different parts of a binding might have resulted from translocation from the sides of the acid originally present in the leather; and that treatment and handling of the books, especially at the bindery, but also during service, might have introduced unknown and variable influences affecting the composition of the leather.

In anticipation of the desirability, if not the need, of more direct proof, and as a continuation of the work of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils on the subject, Frey and Clarke[28] provided this year the missing link in the chain of evidence gradually forged to show the role of atmospheric pollution in the decay of leather.

The important features of this work will be presented here. It fully confirms the findings of Veitch, Frey and Leinbach, and is of especial value in providing positive proof by a direct comparison of the same leathers before and after a period of exposure.

Portions of ten commercial, vegetable-tanned leathers were fastened with thumb-tacks around book-shape blocks of seasoned white pine. No adhesive was used. The ten dummy books were tightly racked on a shelf as shown in FIGURE 3.

Figure 3. Window Shelf With Dummy Books as Exposed

The shelf was mounted in front of a west window and inside an office room on the fifth floor of a building in southwest Washington, D. C., where, within one-half mile to the west and south, in the path of prevailing winds, the power plants of several large Government buildings and the main line of a steam railroad are located. The bindings were exposed with their backs toward the window, which was partly raised at times during the day in summer. The only artificial light in the room was electric, and that was used but occasionally on cloudy days.

The leathers were left on the shelf from October 1922, to January 1931, a total time of only eight and a quarter years. The short period of exposure is stressed because of the pronounced effects obtained, but in this connection it should also be emphasized that while no artificial influences were employed, yet exposure conditions were rather abnormal, especially as regards access to outside air and to direct sunlight, and were not strictly comparable with actual service conditions for leather bindings and other leather goods. While the general environment was favorable for a high degree of pollution of the atmosphere, it is believed that the air conditions were no worse in this respect than those existing for many libraries, especially in cities. After exposure each dummy binding was divided into a back, or more exposed section, and corresponding sides, or but little exposed sections, as illustrated in FIGURE 4, which also shows the location of samples for physical tests.

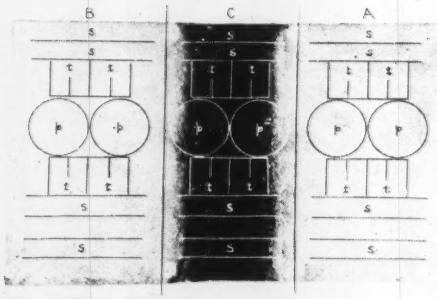


Figure 4. Showing Division of Dummy Bindings After Exposure Into Back and Sides, and Location of Samples for Physical Tests

As is typical of old bindings the back portion of all the leathers showed a more advanced stage of decay than the sides, and in most cases the difference was great, as shown in FIGURE 5, in which are given in chart form the per cent loss in tensile strength and in tear resistance of the leather in the back portion based upon its corresponding sides.

The leathers showed varying degrees of resistance, but for all practical purposes the backs of the last six were completely deteriorated. For them the loss in strength ranged from 86 per cent to 94 per cent, and in tear resistance, from 93 per cent to 98 per cent.

From data not given here, it was shown that the leather in the sides corresponding to these same backs was essentially in the same

[28] *Jour. Amer. Leather Chem. Assn.*, 26, 461, (1931).

TABLE 3

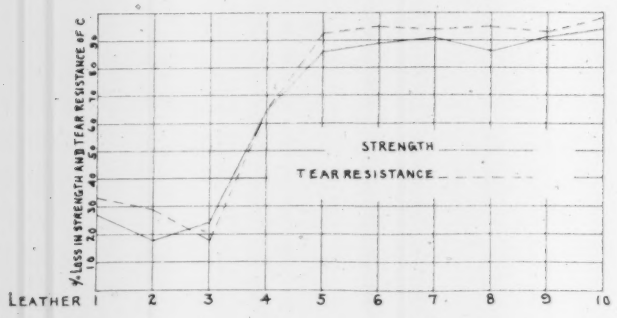
Chemical Analysis of the Leathers Before and After Exposure

(Results on moisture-free basis. All sulphate and acidity figures expressed as per cent H_2SO_4 of the leather)

	Leather No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kind of leather	Sheep	Goat	Goat	Goat	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Goat	Cow	Cow
Sulphates from fusion:											
Total	(Original leather—1922	1.04	1.03	0.83	0.98	1.91	1.29	2.35	0.72	2.18	2.73
	(Sides—AB—after exposure	1.43	1.15	1.15	1.72	2.35	2.31	2.66	1.45	2.78	3.56
	(Back—C—after exposure	4.81	4.57	2.94	4.23	6.48	9.59	8.17	7.09	5.91	9.54
	(Sides minus original	0.39	0.12	0.32	0.74	0.44	1.02	0.31	0.73	0.60	0.83
	(Back minus original	3.77	3.54	2.11	3.25	4.57	8.30	5.82	6.37	3.73	6.81
Sulphates in water extract:											
Total	(Original leather—1922	0.08	0.18	0.06	0.07	0.47	0.04	0.43	0.10	0.64	0.67
	(Sides—AB—after exposure	0.55	0.60	0.64	0.72	1.52	1.53	1.76	1.05	1.32	1.86
	(Back—C—after exposure	3.78	3.64	1.96	3.42	5.28	9.34	6.84	7.08	4.35	8.64
Fixed	(Original leather—1922	0.17	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.22	0.11	0.37	0.12	0.42	0.34
	(Sides—AB—after exposure	0.56	0.65	0.16	0.16	0.14	1.50	0.34	0.26	0.30	0.26
	(Back—C—after exposure	3.72	3.67	0.15	0.25	0.13	1.30	0.26	0.26	0.34	0.26
Free	(Original leather—1922	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.22	0.33
	(Sides—AB—after exposure	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.56	1.38	0.03	1.42	0.79	1.02	1.60
	(Back—C—after exposure	0.00	0.00	1.81	3.17	5.15	8.04	6.58	6.82	4.01	8.38
	(Sides minus original	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.56	1.13	0.03	1.36	0.79	0.80	1.27
	(Back minus original	0.00	0.00	1.81	3.17	4.90	8.04	6.52	6.82	3.79	8.05
Procter-Searle acidity:											
	(Original leather	0.31	0.19	0.26	0.34	1.39	1.31	1.38	0.00	1.27	1.55
	(Sides—AB—after exposure	0.36	0.00	0.51	0.88	2.14	2.31	2.49	1.16	1.78	2.32
	(Back—C—after exposure	2.57	2.01	2.54	4.09	6.13	8.62	7.73	7.27	5.26	9.38
	(Sides minus original	0.05	0.00	0.25	0.54	0.75	1.00	1.11	1.16	0.51	0.77
	(Back minus original	2.26	1.82	2.28	3.75	4.74	7.31	6.35	7.27	3.99	7.83
Ash as per cent of the leather:											
	(Original leather—1922	5.43	6.52	0.42	0.41	0.25	1.92	0.60	0.50	1.76	1.24
	(From water extract of sides	5.36	5.98	0.47	0.43	0.35	2.66	0.60	0.44	0.81	0.48
	(From water extract of back	5.97	6.28	0.41	0.52	0.34	2.19	0.62	0.54	0.94	0.54
Fats—original leather—1922		0.16	0.46	0.96	12.29	3.14	11.96	11.96	7.13	8.38	14.70
Tannage—original leather—1922		Pyro-gallol	Pyro-gallol	Pyro-gallol	Mixture	Pyro-gallol	Catechol	Catechol	Catechol	Catechol	Catechol

sound condition as the original, or unexposed leather. In other words, the deterioration of the sides had been but slight, if any.

Most of the chemical data presented by Frey and Clarke are reproduced in TABLE 3. For ease of comparison all sulphur, sulphate, and Procter-Searle acidity figures are expressed as per cent sulphuric acid on the basis of the moisture-free leather.

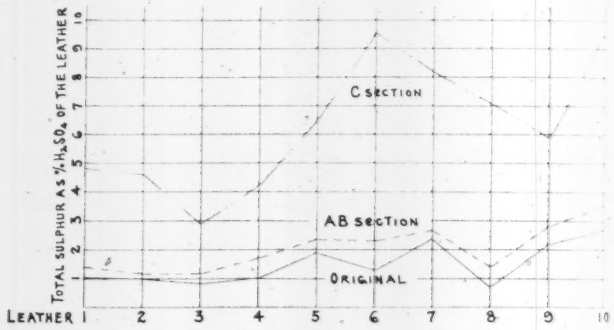


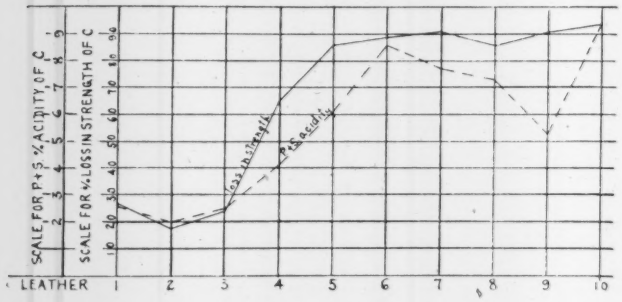
Left: Figure 5. Loss in Tensile Strength and Tear Resistance of C Section, or Back, Based Upon Its Corresponding A B Section, or Sides

Below: Figure 6. Total Sulphur Content of Leathers Originally and of Sides and Backs After Exposure, Expressed as Per Cent H_2SO_4

Below Left: Figure 7. Comparison of Loss in Tensile Strength of Leather in the Back With Its Procter-Searle Acidity

The sulphur, sulphate, and acidity figures tell a most informing and significant story, especially when it is remembered that similar data are given for the same leathers originally, that is, before exposure. A direct comparison of the total sulphur content, as determined by fusion, shows beyond any question a pick-up by the exposed leathers of sulphur in some form. This is particularly true of the backs, and considering





the short period of the exposure the magnitude of the pick-up is almost amazing. For the ten leathers the pick-up, or gain in sulphur, expressed as per cent H_2SO_4, by the backs over the original leathers, ranged from 2.11 per cent to as high as 8.3 per cent.

The sulphur pick-up by the sides is much less than by the backs, which it will be recalled is strictly in harmony with the slight physical deterioration of the sides as compared with that of the backs. The gain in sulphur by the sides, expressed as H_2SO_4, ranged only from 0.12 per cent to 1.02 per cent.

The total sulphur content of the leathers originally and of the sides and backs after exposure is illustrated in FIGURE 6.

The total sulphates in the water extract of the leathers are also in harmony with those from fusion of the leathers, in showing generally a large increase of water-soluble sulphates in the backs as compared with the original leathers and sides.

Mineral acidity, as determined by the Procter-Searle method, agrees well with the other data and shows a striking consistent relationship to the deterioration of the leathers as measured by the physical tests. This is clearly shown in FIGURE 7, in which the continuous line is the per cent loss in tensile strength by the leather in the backs, and the broken line the per cent acidity by the Procter-Searle method.

Modification of the normally insoluble protein-tannin complex of sound leather into soluble forms of nitrogen, as from a digestion and break-down of the leather by acid, was shown to agree fairly well with the state of deterioration. For all of the sides, which showed little, if any, deterioration the nitrogen left in the extracted leather was almost the same as that in the leather originally. For the backs, or deteriorated parts, the nitrogen remaining in the extracted leather decreased as the deterioration increased. In those cases of the greatest deterioration over 70 per cent of the original nitrogen content was extractable by tenth normal sodium carbonate solution.

Among the latest contributions to the subject are those by Innes[28]. His work shows the pick-up of sulphuric acid from the air by leather bindings and their state of preservation to be generally in agreement with the extent of pollution of the atmosphere in which they had been kept and the conditions under which they had been filed, including a glass-covered bookcase, a steel safe, and a vault.

Included in the data by Innes are the results on a binding that had been exposed only fourteen years. The sulphuric acid content of the rotted leather in the back, as determined by the Procter-Searle method, was 5.19 per cent as against only 0.29 per cent for the sound sides of the same binding. Innes states: "It is remarkable that so much acid was absorbed and so much water-soluble nitrogen produced in so short a time as 14 years."

In correlating the general condition of bindings with the size of towns, Innes mentions especially a statement from Dr. Lundberg, librarian of the University Library, Uppsala, Sweden, because of its interesting bearing. Dr. Lundberg states: "Practically we have never rebound a book because of leather rotting, and crumbling to a red powder does not occur. We have no glass bookcases, and dressing greases are not used. Uppsala is not a manufacturing town burning much coal. Private houses still, to a large extent, use wood for domestic fuel. The library building has a high and free situation."

Innes includes sulphuric acid in the atmosphere as one of the six factors playing a part in the deterioration of leather bindings. He is disposed to consider oxidation the main cause of decay, the oxidation taking place, however, only in the presence of sulphuric acid, which may be and frequently is derived from the pollution of the air.

[28] *Jour. Int. Soc. Leather Trades Chem.*, 14, 624, (1930); 15, 480, (1931).

The sulphur acids from the pollution of the atmosphere are not claimed to be the sole cause of decay. It is especially significant, however, that a high sulphur content and acidity are invariably reported in connection with deterioration of the nature to which reference has been made. Consequently, such pollution as the source of abnormal quantities of these constituents, is considered one of the fundamental, concomitant influences at work. No doubt, the part played by the acidic pollution of the air is influenced both in extent and rate by other factors of composition, structure, use, exposure, and storage.

In fairness to other types of leather it should be pointed out that the findings thus far obtained relate only to vegetable-tanned leather, the type of leather used almost exclusively in the past and at present for leather binding. Leather of other tannages, and especially the mineral ones, such as chrome and alum, may show decidedly different degrees of susceptibility and consequently rates of decay. Data on such tannages are not at present available but will be forthcoming from investigations now under way.

As specifically regards the permanency of certain classes of leather goods the work done is decidedly valuable in having definitely shown a fundamental cause of decay and in having, thereby, pointed out the way of further researches for the development of more durable leathers.

The ideal solution, of course, would be elimination of the cause, a goal that for far more important reasons all should seek. Failing in this, conditions of filing and use, and treatments that will prevent absorption of atmospheric impurities by the leather will materially prolong its life. Coatings and finishes will help in proportion to their impermeability, permanency, and effect upon the leather. Oils, greases, and waxes will impart a certain degree of protection insofar as they will impede penetration of the fibres by gaseous impurities of the air. The findings suggest as the most promising measures of prevention the development and incorporation within the leather of suitable dressings that will neutralize or counteract the impurities as they are taken up from the air.

The results presented are especially informing in their quantitative aspects in showing to what extent, and in a degree at what rate, a material can pick up certain constituents from the pollution of the air. While the data deal specifically with leather they have a much broader significance as applicable to many other materials upon which it is rec-

ognized that sulphur acids have a destructive action.

This is particularly true of those susceptible materials not actively used and continuously handled, of which a rather sedentary life, for scores of years, is expected. Such conditions provide a long time-factor giving ample opportunity for the steady and progressive effects of such deteriorating influences as might otherwise be considered of minor or immaterial importance. Among these materials may be numbered practically all of the acid-susceptible animal and vegetable fiber products intended for long use, such as: bindings, upholstery, drapes, cases, straps, and bags made of leather; paper products, and especially those for permanent recording and filing; and curtains, laces, and other fabrics.

While with the complexity of modern life there are many directions in which atmospheric pollution makes itself felt, its disintegrating effect upon inert materials, normally used or kept indoors, is a matter of particular interest and concern to libraries, museums, and archives as regards the permanency of their books, papers, records, exhibits, and other materials.

The findings serve to strongly emphasize the necessity of giving careful consideration to the location and construction of libraries and other buildings particularly as to supplying them with purified, conditioned air.

Libraries in the Philippines

By EULOGIO B. RODRIGUEZ

Assistant Director, National Library of the Philippines

PRE-EUROPEAN: Inscribed pages of palm leaf and bamboo, the repository of recorded experience as papyrus and parchment were in Egypt and Europe, as well as learning through them, early abounded in the Philippines. The production of manuscripts was practiced by the ancient Filipinos centuries before Magellan's day or the event of which his visit was the corollary, the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. The Jesuit chronicler, Father Pedro Chirino, who came to our Islands before Jamestown was settled by the English in 1607, and spent a life time here, recorded that there were books and book-educated Filipinos at the time of the Spanish conquest. Missionary zeal, he notes, led to the wholesale destruction of the former and the vanishing of the latter who were the ministers of the old pagan faith.

In Peru many old records were preserved in more or less modified form in the writings of early native Christians and Spanish half-castes, but in the Philippines the destruction was ruthlessly thorough and only a few fragments have survived. But such writings did exist and the early Filipinos were even more literate than the Mexicans, using syllabaries of Indian origin. Professor H. O. Boyer says: "One Spanish priest in southern Luzon (Balayan, Batangas) boasted of having destroyed more than three hundred scrolls written in the native character."

Of their general literacy, Father Chirino further states that almost all the men, and the women too, read and wrote with ease.

Professor Austin Craig comments: "Writing was common before the Spaniards first came because materials for writing everywhere abounded. The broad sandy beaches, twelve thousand miles of them, were like great slates which the tides washed clean twice a day. Banana leaves furnished a natural parchment and a bamboo thorn became the stylus, or pen. Sections of bamboo served to record the matters to be preserved or were employed where the communication went by boat."

Sufficient manuscript materials have come down from the Pre-European era to show the Filipinos' alphabets, writings and culture. No one today, however, can tell whether even a private library then existed, but there is no doubt that library tools existed, alphabets, manuscripts, and literature. There were books and book-educated Filipinos who were the sages, the learned, and the great majority of the people were literate.

European Era

Libraries During Spanish Régime, 1584-1898

Sir Walter Raleigh's first expedition had not yet reached Virginia, in 1584, when already Manila boasted several libraries containing religious books and incunabula imported from Spain and Mexico. There were, too, religious works in the vernacular written here, several manuscripts of prayers and others on linguistics and history.

Fortunate was it for the archipelago that it came under Spanish influence at the time of the Renaissance. The traditions from human

memory, experience of the past, and the wisdom of the sages that had been lost sight of in the dark ages, were recorded and transmitted to us through books and parchments that were brought to Manila by discoverers, explorers, and missionaries. Foremost in this good work were the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Franciscans, the Jesuits and the Recollects.

The Augustinian fathers came here in the same year that Saint Augustine, Florida, was founded by Menendez, in 1565. The Franciscan fathers followed in 1577. The Dominican fathers and the Jesuits arrived in 1581, and the Recollect fathers in 1606.

By 1590 these religious orders had built central convents in Manila and later parish houses, called "conventos," in the provinces; all except the Recollect fathers, who built theirs in 1606. Following the examples of the monasteries in Europe, they established their libraries at the time when these convents were constructed for they were not only lovers but makers of books, emphasizing the humanities.

Members of the religious orders, with the collaboration of natives, translated from Latin and Spanish into local dialects a number of religious works, and these translations, either in manuscripts or in printed form, enriched the libraries in Manila and in the provinces. While most of the printed works were on religious topics, necessary tools for the missionaries in their gigantic task of conversion, not a few were on local, ethical, literary, historical and linguistic subjects and these, preserved in the convent bibliotecas, are invaluable now as books of reference on the Philippines of three centuries ago.

Before the capital of the United States was removed from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800, the titles totaled over five hundred works on various subjects which had been printed in the Philippines. The majority of these went into the convent libraries in Manila and in the provinces, while a few found their way into the homes of wealthy natives. Besides, some works of general rather than local interest were sent to Mexico and Spain, and even to Italy, for publication. A greater number of manuscripts were preserved in the convents of the five religious orders in the city of Manila, and others remain hidden away and forgotten in "conventos" in the provinces.

The first Government library was the Biblioteca Militar, organized in 1885 primarily for the Army. By Royal Decree the Museo-Biblioteca de Filipinas, patterned after the Museo-Biblioteca de Ultramar in Madrid, was opened October 24, 1891.

The most important records, or archives, a collection, that is the framework of the whole history of the Philippines, are in the Division of Archives of the National Library of the Philippines. The division occupies the ground floor of the right wing of the Ayuntamiento, or City Corporation Building, and has over five million documents.

American Era

The Manila American Circulating Library, a memorial to the American soldier dead, started with 1,000 volumes donated by the women of the California Red Cross Society. By 1901 it had increased to about 10,000 volumes, with Egbert, Greenleaf, Cheney, Howard, Miley, California, Kentucky and Ohio Memorials. Offered to the Military Government by its Board of Trustees, the gift was accepted. In 1901, Act No. 222 brought the Library under the Department of Public Instruction as an independent bureau and in 1905, by Act No. 1407 it became a division of the Bureau of Education.

The Filipiniana Division of the National Library is unquestionably the richest and best collection of Filipiniana material in existence. The Scholar-Librarian of the National Library of the Philippines, the late D. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, thus defined Filipiniana: all treating of the Philippines in whatever language or dialect written or wherever published and everything written by Filipinos, on all subjects, whether published within or without the Philippines, that antedates 1901; and everything printed in the Philippine Islands, irrespective of authorship, prior to American rule. To these are added important books with chapters referring to the Philippines or having material applicable to the Philippines.

So the Filipiniana collection, aims at being the "best and most representative and interpretative of the thoughts, the history, and the culture of the Filipino people, doing away with matters which have little or superficial bearing on things Philippines." It now has some 31,118 volumes and 60,000 pieces of historical manuscripts which have been the result of careful selection and purchase from all over the world during the last three decades at a cost of several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The National Library combines the functions of a national and city library, provincial extension office, legislative reference and bill-drafting bureau, and archives and vital statistics office.

As soon as the financial condition warrants we plan to extend facilities by dividing the Philippines archipelago into library districts, each to be a center for tributary territory.

Our percentage of literacy can favorably be compared with the countries of southern Europe and is very much higher than most of the countries of South America. That is the best incentive to the extension of library facilities to our masses and makes our plan in this matter very promising. Much has been done, during the last score of years, for the education of our youth, but it is up to us to extend like educational opportunities to our adult population. The Filipinos' literary inclination makes it imperative to open to them the beauty of the world through its literature, helping them to have cheerful homes, and broadening their surroundings in accordance by general reading which best fits their station in life and suits their particular needs.

The present population of the Philippines is estimated to be thirteen millions, of whom sixty per cent, or eight millions, are at the reading age. One-half, four millions, can read English which is the language of instruction in all the schools, both public and private, which now have enrolled about two million students. One-eighth, or one million, can read Spanish. Three-eights or three millions, read the national vernaculars besides those reading English and Spanish who also read the vernaculars. (In this estimate the six hundred thousand Mohammedan Filipinos and hill people are excluded.)

Our problem of library extension service is complicated by not only having to select for our public appropriate, useful and wholesome reading matter printed in English, which is not very difficult, but we have also to take into consideration the need of the three million Filipinos who do not read English but only their vernacular language. Almost all the really good books in the native vernacular were printed years ago and at present the editions are exhausted. To reprint them is expensive, which is what makes it a big question how to provide for these three million readers.

During 1930, 390,048 books circulated in the central office and its fourteen branches against 272,371 in 1929, or an increase of 27,677. Books consulted numbered 1,123,924 as compared with 847,495 in 1929, an increase of 276,429. There were 832,275 readers in the different reading rooms in 1930 as compared with 656,902 in 1929, or an increase of 175,373. There were more manuscripts consulted during the year than in the previous years since these contain historical data until now unpublished and the independence issue has quickened the interest in history.

The thirteen million Filipinos, about forty per cent of whom are literate in English, have as yet to depend mainly on the financial aid of their own government for the extension of library service to all the communities of the seven thousand islands. The time is not yet ripe for them to expect aid for this purpose from their own public-spirited citizens because their philanthropists, besides being few, have not yet turned their minds to this line of public service. Our present hope is that the officials of the A.L.A. may feel disposed to enlist American philanthropists who are interested in the occidentalizing of the East to help Manila, the cultural center of the Orient. Such assistance would be a big step forward not only for Manila but also for the entire Far East. A splendid start has been made here, for few collections can rival the National Library's collection of early works, but in modern books the deficiencies are notable. The output of printed works on the Orient during the last few years has been tremendous while in order to purchase early rarities our library has economized in buying later literature.

Whatever may be the final relations between the Philippines and the United States, whether the American flag is here to remain or will some day leave, the modern public library service taught by America is here to stay. It is one of the most precious of the gifts brought by the United States to the Philippine shores, through the A.L.A., some thirty-one years ago. The Filipino people, who by inclination, by temperament and by tradition have been and are lovers of education, received this new democratic educational agency through their government with outstretched hands. This modern public library service is now growing and expanding, though not fast enough for the field it has to cover. American aid toward its quicker expansion would be appreciated and be a strong factor for extending American influence in the awakening Far East where half the world is struggling to emerge from the darkness of ignorance.

READING IS A HABIT

It can be formed by any normal person between nine and ninety.
It is one of man's greatest luxuries.

—From ALEXANDER IRVINE'S *The Fighting Parson*.

Work of Student Assistants in College Libraries

By MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY

A SURVEY of the A.L.A. membership as to how many prominent and near-so, librarians had an humble beginning in library work through the position of student assistant in a college library would prove not only interesting, but also very illuminating. One might guess that more of them have come into the fold by way of college library apprenticeship than by any other route. Such a study also of those who have so attained would emphasize the dignity of the work of student assistants in college libraries.

However, this paper does not consider the college library as a recruiting agency for the profession, which has been the theme of an earlier discussion,[1] nor does it consider work in the library for the sake of the student doing it; but rather the cold-blooded proposition of what the student assistant may do to promote the work, from the standpoint of his help in rendering the service needed to make the library a successful department of the college.

The third of a series of articles by Miss Downey on the College Library from various standpoints. Former articles are, "Library Course in the College, University and Normal School Curriculum," LIBRARY JOURNAL, LIII, 349-352; and "Recruiting for Librarianship Through the College Library," LIBRARY JOURNAL, LVI, 390-393.

A word of caution may be added in regard to student assistants who sometimes become so proficient as finally on graduation to be appointed on the regular library staff, and to continue indefinitely in that capacity. While this may be an advantage to the college financially and otherwise, it sometimes is a disadvantage to the person who might have been encouraged to study professionally, and so advance, instead of becoming submerged in the lower ranks of library service.

We do presuppose student assistants in the college library, and will not discuss the advisability of having them, but will try to show the procedure in regard to what they may do to be of service in the library.

While there must be specific direction for the work in hand, instruction per se as library courses, is not a consideration at this time, but has been the subject of another paper.[2] In other words, he is now having the laboratory, or apprentice end of the work, without class instruction.

So far as the attitude of college librarians is concerned, our problem naturally resolves itself into two sides: on the one hand are those who do not see how the library can be run without the aid of student assistants, and who feel that a greater amount of work can be done satisfactorily with them. They are so enthusiastic over having students share the work as to say there is nothing which they may not do under careful supervision, and who even consider it a pleasure to work with them. This type of librarian gets a real kick out of seeing a boy come to college not knowing how to use his hands and legs, to say nothing of his head, to see him develop into a well-rounded adult, and from the feeling that his work in the library is somewhat responsible for the transformation. On the other hand are college librarians who do not know how to organize and manage such help, who do not have teaching ability, and so strenuously object to being bothered with student assistants. They feel that teaching and supervising the work of students has no part in their work as librarian, and that none of it should be delegated to those not having come through a library school.

Those who want to use student assistants regard much which they can do under careful direction and supervision as largely manual and clerical, while the others consider everything done in the library as belonging to their own particular province and that it must be the work only of those technically trained and authorized by sheepskin to do it. We are in sympathy with the former attitude, and the purpose of this paper is to show the kinds of work students may do acceptably in the dif-

Paper given before College Librarians of the Middle West, A.L.A. Midwinter Meetings, Chicago, December, 1931.

[1] THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, LVI, 390-393.

[2] THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, LIII, 349-352.

ferent departments of the college library.

Funds at the disposal of college libraries are usually so extremely limited that enough money for sufficient fully qualified service to do the work necessary is not available, but almost every college does have money from endowment to spend on student aid. The librarian is wise and fortunate who gets a large share of it to supplement whatever is forthcoming to pay the regular staff. Student aid money, spent on hour service carefully supervised, brings far greater return than the same amount spent on regular service. A rate of twenty-five to thirty cents an hour may be suggested for Freshmen, and for the beginning year of library work for any students; thirty to thirty-five cents for Sophomores, thirty-five to forty cents for Juniors, and forty to forty-five cents for Seniors. The number of hours per week which a student can serve may need to be limited by the amount of money available for student aid and the number of students who receive it. The transaction carries far more dignity when the student is paid in money, and pays his college bills in money, than to have the amount due for his work simply credited to his account at the treasurer's office.

Since, under our present consideration, we are not developing prospective librarians, but getting work done for the library in the best way possible, it is better, so far as may be done, to assign certain students to the special work to which they seem best adapted and to hold them responsible for performing it satisfactorily. It is understood, however, that they may be called upon for other work as necessity requires, and that students cannot always do work they might like to do, and nothing they do not want to do. Cases of this kind are for example: the man studying for the ministry who feels that certain kinds of work are beneath his dignity; or the girl who chooses only loan desk service in order to talk with handsome men, and who expects to study, and do nothing else in intervals between charging and discharging books. There are students also who so object to soiling their hands and clothes as to make themselves of no value.

Let it be understood with the powers that be as well as with the students, that the library means business, has no use for shiftless or dishonest students who no other department wants, is not doing reform or missionary work, but wants and will keep only the best; that the librarian has the right at any time to dismiss those who do not qualify satisfactorily; that an hour's work is expected for an hour's pay, and that advancement in the pay schedule from year to year depends wholly on how well the work is done, and only on recommendation of the librarian. Putting these rules in force for even a short time produces the right results. Everyone concerned will soon respect the work of the student assistants who will themselves respect the work; only the right ones will apply, and there will be plenty of them who will want to assist in the library.

All work done by student assistants must necessarily be adjusted to their class hours, and their time schedule for the library work kept as faithfully as attendance at class periods. Changes must be expected, of course, till the students have their class schedules thoroughly arranged, which is an annoyance but needs to be met with patience. It may be more satisfactory to have the supervisor check the time slip of the student, than to have him do it.

The work which student assistants may do under proper instruction and supervision may be classified under: lending desk, reserve desk, catalog room, and general work. The head of each of these departments should have a schedule for every day and period of the library week, with names of students expected for work at each period, and to have the schedule posted where the students may see and copy it. There should be a copy of the schedule at each lending desk, in the catalog room, the librarian's office, for miscellaneous general work, and for typists.

The general lending desk routine can be as well done by student assistants as by an expert, saving more valuable time for important duties which only qualified service can do, thus proving an economy and permitting such work to proceed more rapidly. It is understood that the chief is near enough at hand to have unusual problems referred to her. Students at lending desks are expected to relieve one another in such order that there will be no interval without an attendant.

The regular charging of loans; discharging of returned books; counting, arranging, and filing of the previous day's loans; laying aside books needing mending and rebinding; checking books needing new date slips and cards; collecting and recording of fines; making up the fine list and rewriting it when needed to keep it neat and up-to-date; posting this list and keeping it checked; checking loans for overdues, and those found overdue, with books on the shelves to make sure that they have not been returned without being discharged; writing and sending out fine notices and also warnings in regard to books not returned, the week before examinations; changing desk blotters and keeping the desk

thoroughly neat and clean; and sharpening desk pencils can all be done satisfactorily by student assistants. While some things are trivial they are all important.

When reserves are issued at the same desk, the following additional things may be done: writing reserve slips for the books; keeping books and cards in order; putting books on reserve and taking them off; counting reserve loans for the month, as charged on loan slips, and drawing a line on the card under the last loan; keeping the old reserve slips alphabeted to be used again when needed.

If there is a separate reserve desk, all the points heretofore mentioned as being done at the general desk, will need to be done at both. The good attendant also soon learns to take care of many minor reference questions.

If a record is kept of student and faculty reading, as results from using the complete Newark Charging System, the student assistant may make the entry on the personal cards.

Much general work may be done by student assistants. The shelving of books in the library is as regular a requirement as washing the dishes after a meal at home and the student who does it well and accurately is a great joy. He may also shift books as the shelves become crowded. Reading the shelves, keeping the books in order on them, and the books and shelves thoroughly dusted is equally important, as is the washing of wooden shelves occasionally. Carrying mail to and from the post office, as well as checking, stamping and sorting it, can be well done by a student, also the collating and cutting of leaves of books and magazines. Students often can be taught to be good book cleaners and menders. If the library has plants and flowers they delight in watering and keeping them attractive. Student assistants soon learn to put everything in order and to straighten up the library generally at closing time. They also like to run errands to the various departments to deliver books and magazines. When a library is being reorganized they may check books for conflicts in numbers, and incorrect marking. A student letterer can correct errors in numbers, re-letter mended books, and go over the shelves, tracing call numbers grown worn or dim. They are pleased to print signs and arrange displays. Well selected student assistants may take charge of the library at night, on Sunday's, and holidays, or in the absence of the regular attendant. They can be taught to check and file public documents, clip marked articles from discarded magazines and books, to alphabet and file pamphlets and clippings, and to write a complete list of pamphlet subjects for reference use. They may pack newspapers, books, and magazines for storage. The current magazines also can be checked and complete volumes removed for binding. They may copy various lists and records. Certain ones are good at all kinds of cleaning, and gathering and burning trash. They can wrap bricks for books ends to use when standard ones are not suitable. Student assistants may help take the inventory as often as needed. Many of these things can be done as busy work in free times at the lending desks, as well as by special assignment.

Work of the student assistants in the cataloging room, to be successful, must be made very clear to them. Tables, desks, or shelves, or a combination of them, containing books on which work is to be done, need to be carefully labeled according to the routine of library procedure, for example: "New books to be checked with outstanding orders"; "Check with bills"; "Remove jackets, clip synopses, and place in books"; "Perforate"; "Alphabet by author"; "Classify"; "Cutter number"; "Write order slips for Library of Congress cards"; "Accession"; "Revise Classification and Cutter numbers by checking L.C. slips with card catalog and shelf list" (in case of duplicate books); "Type cards, pockets, and plates"; "Paste book plates, synopses, date slips, and pockets"; "Outside lettering"; "Revise" (lettering on cards, pockets, and plates; outside lettering; perforating; accessioning; leaves to be cut); "Shellac"; "Shelve in library"; "Shelve in departments," (books having been separated and marked by name of department).

Cleanliness and orderliness may be considered "Heaven's first law" with libraries as well as with persons, so in addition to extra janitorial service about the library in general, there is a certain amount of cleaning to be done in the catalog room, as: emptying waste baskets; sweeping, dusting, and mopping floors; washing woodwork, shelves and windows; and even painting woodwork and floors in unsightly quarters to make them more sanitary and attractive. Sometimes men students, who cannot do clerical things well, are suited to this very necessary work. Friday afternoon and Saturday morning are good times for such general and special cleaning, when they are free from classes and can wear proper clothes for such work. Students who are experienced as handy men or who have been jacks-of-all-trades, are especially desirable for this work and glad of the opportunity to do it.

Assistance by students can be rendered well

under supervision in all the cataloging routine. In work with new books they may do the following: unpack, unwrap, and shelve them; check with bills; put a card in each book giving its source, price and the department ordering it, collate when considered necessary; accession; perforate with ownership stamp; alphabet books by author for classifier; help classify by looking up numbers in library aids, as A. L. A. catalogs, *Book Review Digest,* and other sources; find Cutter numbers, if used; write slips for ordering Library of Congress cards, and look up numbers in *United States Catalog* when that method is used, or, when not, write slip, with author, title, place, publisher, date, direct from title page; do the inside lettering, by typing cards, pockets, and plates; paste and place pockets, date slips, and book plates; letter outside; shellac; cut leaves, or send them to lending desks to be cut; arrange by call number; carry to general collection, or departments, and shelve; wrap books for mail or express, if any are imperfect, or to be returned for other reasons.

When a library is being reorganized student assistants may render great service in recataloging books of the general library, and departmental collections as follows: carry the books to the cataloging room; remove old labels, or lettering from them; paste in date slips, when not used heretofore; check for accessioning and perforating book cards, and pockets, and complete this work when necessary; follow cataloging routine as above outlined for new books; return to library, or department, and shelve; pull from catalog and shelf list the cards for discarded books.

Mechanical aids for lettering solve that problem, but when done by hand, one is sure to find, by careful selection, a few who are able to do it well. Japanese students, and those studying mechanical drawing are naturally especially adapted for this work.

Proper cutting of leaves is of importance and the supervisor of student aid should be careful to assure no mutilation or ruining of books by carelessness.

Many students come to college as trained, experienced typists, so that it is easy to secure sufficient aid for keeping the accession book up to date; typing additional information on Library of Congress cards; typing cards for which no printed ones can be obtained; typing cards needing revision; listing books and magazines sent to the bindery; typing letters for all departments; doing such miscellaneous typing as book lists and orders, fine lists, notices, etc. Cleaning of typewriters and keeping them in perfect condition should be expected of student assistants using them.

The use of Library of Congress cards provides many things that student assistants may do, which are worthy of repetition here: writing the slips for ordering them and stamping each slip with the assigned library identification; alphabeting slips and packing them for mailing; checking returned cards to see if changes in Cutter numbers are needed since revision; separating any needing correction and making it; typing numbers and letters on cards; after revision alphabeting cards for filing; typing cards together when more than one is used for a book; filing cards in catalog, or shelf list, above rods; experienced students may check filing for revision, or even do final revising; also assist in revising arrangement of cards in the catalog; pulling from catalog and shelf list the cards for discarded books; typing necessary changes for books revised; typing cards for books for which no Library of Congress cards can be obtained; typing cards to fill out Library of Congress sets.

Again, student assistants may be very useful in preparing magazines for the bindery and when they return, to help prepare bound volumes for the shelves. The procedure for their work may be outlined thus: check current magazines for completed volumes; file and tie volumes; write bindery slips; make bindery list; pack for shipping; unpack bound volumes when returned from bindery; check with bindery list; collate; perforate, accession; plate; type new entries on catalog cards; type accession numbers on shelf list cards; carry to general collection, and to departments, and shelve; label shelves where incomplete volumes are filed; store duplicates for exchange, or later use; help revise magazine want list; keep magazine record book up-to-date, e.g., revise when a magazine changes name, size, frequency of publication, or combines with another periodical.

The librarian may find a very efficient secretary among the student assistants for the clerical work of typing letters, orders, reports, checking order slips, and for keeping files in order, and up-to-date.

While the procedure presented here is for work of student assistants in college libraries, it may be adapted also to students in university, public, high, and junior high school libraries.

Sweet spring, which in the gentle heart dost burn,
Thou giv'st to men more joy than is their due.
——JOHN FINLEY, JR.

Libraries Using the L. C. Classification Scheme

IN PART OR IN WHOLE

Compiled By HARRIET D. MacPHERSON

Assistant Professor, School of Library Service, Columbia University

IN 1928 a large number of students at the School of Library Service, Columbia University, showed interest in the types of libraries which were using the Library of Congress Classification system. This led to the compilation of a list of libraries in various parts of the world which were then using the system. The report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, also contained a list of such institutions, but unfortunately the Library of Congress has continued to add annually only the names of additional institutions that have recently adopted the scheme, and has not issued an annual cumulation. Lately the requests from outsiders for the Columbia list, which is revised annually but is obtainable only in stencil form, have far outgrown the limits of student needs. Consequently the compiler decided to publish a complete record of these libraries.

Due to the fact that there are many university libraries which make use of more than one system of classification, it was thought best to limit the title of this list, so that libraries which have adopted the Library of Congress system only for certain departments might be included. Other institutions are making use of this classification for their whole collection. At some later date it may seem wise to separate these two types of libraries, but for the present the only separation has been based on the nature of the institution. The list as it stands has been approved by Mr. C. W. Perley, Chief Classifier of the Library of Congress. If any readers are aware of other institutions whose names should have been included, the compiler would be grateful for such information.

College and University Libraries

Alma College, Alma, Mich.
American University, Washington, D. C.
Boston College, Boston, Mass.
Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.
Buffalo. University, Buffalo, N. Y.
California. University, Berkeley.
California. University at Los Angeles.
Chicago. University, Chicago, Ill.
Claremont Colleges, Claremont, Calif. (including Pomona College, Scripps College).
Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, Clemson College.
College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.
College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.
Columbia University, New York City.
Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Dayton University, Dayton, Ohio.
Emory University, Emory University, Ga.
Fordham University, Fordham, New York City.
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.
Indiana. University, Bloomington.
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Ames.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.
Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.
Michigan. University, Ann Arbor.
New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J.
New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
New York University, New York City.
North Carolina. State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh.
Notre Dame. University, Notre Dame, Ind.
Ohio State University, Columbus.
Oregon. University. School of Medicine, Portland.
Pittsburgh. University, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Reed College, Portland, Ore.
Rice Institute of Liberal and Technical Learning, Houston, Texas.
Rochester. University, Rochester, N. Y.
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
St. Mary's College, Winona, Minn.
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
Tufts College, Medford, Mass.
Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio.
Wittenberg College Springfield, Ohio.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Public, State, and Reference Libraries

Boston. Public Library. Kirstein Business Branch, Boston, Mass.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
Georgia. State Library. Legislative Reference, Atlanta.
Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, Minn.
Riverside, Calif. Public Library.

St. Paul, Minn. Public Library.
Virginia. State Library, Richmond.

Special Libraries, Museums, etc.

Abbot Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.
American Academy of Arts and Letters, New York City.
American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., New York City.
American Geographical Society of New York, New York City.
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Texas.
Boston. Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.
Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.
California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.
Chemists' Club, New York City.
Cincinnati Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cincinnati Museum Association, Art Museum Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.
Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Ill.
Geological Society of America, New York City.
Georgetown Visitation Convent, Washington, D. C.
Gettysburgh, Pa. Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the U. S.
Graham, Anderson, Probst and White (architects), Chicago, Ill.
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif.
Hispanic Society of America, New York City.
Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburgh, Pa. *See* Gettysburgh, Pa. Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the U. S.
McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill.
Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Mountain Branch, Johnson City, Tenn.
Oklahoma. Geological Survey, Norman.
Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.
Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia.
Ramsay County Medical Association, St. Paul, Minn.
Rosenwald Industrial Museum, Chicago, Ill.
San Diego Scientific Library, San Diego, Calif.
Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Army War College, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. (including Bureau of Manufactures, Bureau of Statistics).
U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.
U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
U. S. National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C.
U. S. National Monetary Commission, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Tariff Board, Washington, D. C.
U. S. War Dept. Library, Washington, D. C.
Washington, D. C. Soldiers' Home.
Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

Foreign

Academia Sinica, Shanghai, China.
Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand.
Belfast, Ire. Queen's University.
Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Birmingham. University, Birmingham, England.
Cardiff, Wales. Free Public Libraries.
Cardiff, Wales. National Museum of Wales.
Cuba. Congreso. Cámara de Representates. Biblioteca, Havana.
Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Edinburgh. Public Library, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Johannesburg. University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.
London, Ont. University of Western Ontario.
London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England.
Louvain University, Louvain, Belgium.
Nanking University, Nanking, China.
National Research Institute of Social Sciences, Shanghai, China. *See* Academia Sinica, Shanghai, China.
Nottingham, Eng. University College.
Paris. École des Langues Orientales Vivantes, Paris, France.
Paris. Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadero, Paris, France.
Philippine Islands. Bureau of Public Works, Manila.
Philippine Islands. Bureau of Science, Manila.
Queen's College and University, Kingston, Canada.
St. Andrews University, St. Andrews, Scotland.
University College, Hull, England.
University College of North Wales, Bangor, Wales.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.
Wales. University College, Aberystwith.
Wales. National Library, Aberystwith.
Wigan, Eng. Free Public Library.
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Canada.

The only true equalisers in the world are books; the only treasure-house open to all comers, is a library; the only wealth which will not decay is knowledge; the only jewel which you can carry beyond the grave is wisdom. . . All that is needed for the acquisition of these inestimable treasures is, the love of books. ——J. A. LANGFORD.

Librarian Authors

SIRI ANDREWS, Instructor in Children's Work, University of Washington Library School, Seattle, was born, of Swedish parents, in northern Michigan, in a pretty little town known by the Indian name of Escanaba. Upon finishing high school there she had two years at Madison, Wisconsin, first at the University of Wisconsin and then at the Wisconsin Library School. Since she was the eldest of seven children, perhaps her gravitation towards children's work at this time was inevitable. At any rate, she then entered the Training Course for Children's Librarians being given at that time by the Cleveland Public Library under the direction of Mrs. Caroline Burnite Walker. After two years in Cleveland, she returned to Wisconsin as children's librarian in Green Bay, and later as school librarian in Superior. During the following year came her removal to Brooklyn, New York, where she remained until the fall of 1928, first as a children's librarian and later as assistant to Miss Hunt. The Brooklyn period was broken by a year abroad, most of which was spent in Stockholm in the Children's Library there, and a year with the H. W. Wilson Company, during the preparation of the third edition of the *Children's Catalog.*

Siri Andrews

In the fall of 1928 she went to Seattle where she completed the work for her degree at the University of Washington, work which she had been carrying on for some time in evening courses at New York University. She is still in Seattle, and now giving library school students a start on the path toward library work with children. Of late she has spent her summers partly in giving teachers' courses in books for children, and partly in trips east or into Canada.

While in Sweden she was interested in seeing that the favorite books of American children were also usually the favorites of the Swedish children—books such as *Little Women, Hans Brinker, Alice, Pinocchio, Dr. Dolittle, Anne of Green Gables,* and Indian stories. But there were also some great favorites which were Swedish only, rather than international, and some of these she felt might be of interest to American children. She says she has never found a book for children about Sweden, written by a foreigner, which was consistent with the atmosphere of the country and the psychology of the people, or with a story which could conceivably have happened in Sweden. An understanding of temperament and of traditions, both moral and cultural, which is necessary in order to create situations which do not violate the laws of probability, she feels does not come on short acquaintance or superficial contact.

Miss Andrews loves Sweden almost as she loves her own country, and the superficial and misleading impressions given of it in children's books have made her wish to present something really truthful. The first story, *Children of the Moor* by Mrs. Fitinghoff, which she presented to American children was a simple, sincere, truthful, and childlike story, a basically true picture of northern Sweden in the 1860's. Another favorite among small girls was a series of three books by Amy Palm about two little sisters. American children know the book as *Wanda and Greta at Broby Farm.* The truly Swedish picture books by Elsa Beskow were of course as popular there as they have been here. Of these, she has translated the rather slight text of *Olle's Ski Trip, Aunt Brown, Aunt Green, and Aunt Lavender, Aunt Brown's Birthday,* and *Buddy's Adventures in the Blueberry Patch,* also the text of another picture book, by Maja Lindberg, called *Karl's Journey to the Moon.* Mrs. Schram's *Olaf, Lofoten Fisherman,* is translated from the Norwegian.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

May 1, 1932

WITH 800 advance registration and approximately that number of attendants the New Orleans Conference has illustrated in the extreme South the nationality which is an important feature of the American Library Association as of other national organizations. If the number seems small in comparison with the 3,000 in recent conferences, it is really large in view of the geographical position of New Orleans, away from the centers of population and of library activities, and of the depression which has prevented libraries from sending representatives and librarians from personal expenditure in travel. But all sections of the country were represented, evidence again of the binding usefulness in making the nation one and the library calling really a profession that such conferences exert. For the fifth time the Association had a woman president to deliver the opening address, and Miss Rathbone utilized the occasion to emphasize the importance of "Creative Librarianship," librarianship which seeks to use the new spirit and new methods to awaken and inspire community life through the use of books and the other means of which the library has nowadays made itself the vehicle. It was extremely fitting that the second session should be opened by President Embree representing the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which has done so much to develop the South in relation to libraries and in other cultural fields. The Council wisely gave its too brief time to further explanation by Mr. Brigham of the plan for retirement annuities and to advisory service in relation to college libraries and work with children and adolescents.

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IT WAS rather startling to learn from Newark that more than seventy-five hundred books, some of them overdue for ten years, have been returned to the library as the result of a proffer to remit fines and an appeal to the conscience of Newarkers to bring back the property of the library. A good many books have been brought back which were left by lodgers in boarding houses or other temporary residences and the library appeal had the good effect of bringing this matter to the attention of those in whose possession the books were carelessly left. The fines remitted, most of them less than 50 cents per book, exceeded four thousand dollars. Missing books to such extent make a great gap in a library and it is somewhat surprising that attention had not been focused on the problem before. A similar scheme of having a box outside the library for the return of overdue books, with remission of fines, had been tried in one of our rural libraries with similar success. The reaction against the scheme is the query whether from this precedent, especially if the proffer were repeated, the public might not get into the habit of waiting for such a "year of jubilee" for forgiveness of sins and retain books until the opportunity of canceling just dues again came. The Brooklyn Public Library within the twelvemonth adopted another method of reclaiming missing volumes by employing a special assistant, a motor bicycle man as book-collector, literally to chase down missing books and this method resulted in finding wholesale accumulations of books in the hands of borrowers who added worse sins than forgetfulness in their acquisitions.

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"IT'S AN ILL wind that blows no man any good," as the annual report of the Providence Public Library quotes in stating the use it has been able to make of additional workers paid by the Unemployment Relief Committee of that city. These were four men, utilized for janitorial services, and two women, who as typists remade 45,000 cards, to a considerable betterment of the cataloging system. The New York Public Library has been supplied with seventy-five additional workers, the Brooklyn Library with twenty-five and the Queens System with six, and the Montclair and other libraries report like help, with good results. As unemployment has its hardest effects in the "white collar" class, often people of training and culture, the libraries throughout the country offer an excellent field for making work for such people, to the real advantage of the community in bettering library service. The situation in many libraries, as in Chicago, is tragic indeed, with appropriations so cut that many library assistants have perforce been dis-

charged, and where the community is seeking to care by private subscriptions for its unemployed, nothing better could be done than to enable the local library to obtain in this way the services of those discharged for no fault of their own but because of the bankruptcy or poverty of the municipality.

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THAT THE enforced leisure from non-employment affects decidedly library circulation and demands more service as staffs are diminished by the reduction of appropriations is more and more evident as circulation figures for recent months are reported. The Brooklyn Public Library, which in March, 1931, circulated 772,722 volumes, circulated in March, 1932, 886,128 volumes, a startling increase of more than 12 per cent. In the circulation department of the New York Public Library the increase has been for March from 1,157,935 to 1,261,455, or 8 per cent, and doubtless throughout the country, especially in cities and industrial centres, there will be similar showing. Much of this reading is happily not merely for recreation, to kill time, but with reference to vocational development of the reader, which will be a future asset for the individual and a permanent credit to our library systems. The report of Professor Waples of the University of Chicago, who has spent seven months in studying the development of popular reading in Europe, is to the same effect, that "The worse the times get the more the average man reads."

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TO WHAT EXTENT, and in a degree at what rate, leather bookbindings can pick up certain constituents from the pollution of the air is presented in a comprehensive, technical article by Mr. Frey. The findings thus far relate only to vegetable-tanned leather, but data on leather of other tannages will, it is hoped, soon be forthcoming since further investigations are now under way. It is interesting to note that the University at Uppsala, Sweden, reports no leather decay in bindings, due to the fact that this is not a manufacturing town burning much coal. The ideal solution of the problem would be the elimination of gaseous pollution in the atmosphere, but as this is only a millennial possibility, Mr. Frey suggests conditions of filing and use and treatment that will tend to prevent absorption of atmospheric impurities by the leather and thus prolong the life of the bindings.

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IN THE CHAPTER on "The Care of Leather Bindings" in *Care and Repair of Books* by Lydenberg and Archer the conclusions are much like Mr. Frey's. For instance this book states: "There is no doubt that the high sulphuric acid content of the typical industrial city has much responsibility for decay in leather bindings." Both authorities agree that direct sunlight is harmful, specially evident in the case of green bindings turned yellow on the backs, as is storage in rooms too warm and dry. Mr. Frey tells of an experiment proving this point that was carried out in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils whereby ten commercial, vegetable-tanned leather bindings were placed with backs to a window, and the window partly raised each day, for a period of eight and a quarter years, at the end of which time, although all the leathers showed varying degrees of resistance, six were completely deteriorated. This surely is a problem that needs to be strongly emphasized and given careful consideration by librarians especially in the location and construction of buildings so that they may be supplied with purified air.

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THE NEW YORK Public Library is fortunate in selecting as President Frank L. Polk, who has served it as Secretary and as Second Vice-President in previous years so that he is fully acquainted with the history, development and methods of this greatest of municipal libraries. Mr. Polk has had extraordinary range of experience, as Corporation Counsel of New York City, a member of the New York Board of Education, Under-Secretary of State in the last years of Wilson's administration and in other posts to which a lawyer of high rank and ability is able to turn, as a member of the executive profession. Mr. Polk should be a worthy successor to Lewis Cass Ledyard, who served the Library so long and so faithfully, and it is pleasant to note that Mr. Ledyard's relation is to be kept in mind by the election of his son, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., to fill the vacancy on the Board.

College Library News, 1930-1931

AS IN PREVIOUS YEARS "College Library News" is intended as an overview rather than a compendium, the items mentioned being those which came to notice and being supported by foot notes for readers who may wish to pursue them further.

The year has a dominant theme, owing to the cumulation and fruition of influences directed to the vitalizing of college and university libraries. This is discernible repeatedly in the developments recorded, but even more strikingly in discussions of the library's changing place and function. Reeves and Russell[1], as observers conversant with the broad field of higher education, pointed out the enhanced importance of the library's position. L. R. Wilson[2], from within the ranks, reviewed the responses of libraries to new conditions and the studies aimed at perfecting this; and by adding specific proposals provided a platform for library executives and staffs.

The most gratifying specific evidence of the reanimating process has borne upon the enrichment of book collections. Herbert Putnam drew attention to the already existing concentration of books of serious import in university libraries[3]. Various alumni groups organized as "friends" of the libraries of their respective institutions continued effort to enhance this[4]. Carnegie Corporation grants to various colleges under counsel of the Advisory Group on College Libraries became effective[5], and the list edited by Charles B. Shaw to aid in the expenditure of the funds was made available to all[6]. The promised compilation to guide the selection of books for junior colleges by E. A. Hester[7], and Eugene Hilton[8] reached publication. As a move toward more accessible distribution of resources the college libraries of central and western New York considered a cooperative plan of specialization[9].

Parallel with concern for general upbuilding has run attention to particular collections. Harvard dedicated its Amy Lowell room, designating it as a memorial to George Edward Woodberry and Morris Gray, as well as to the poet herself[10]. Yale received Frank Altschul's Meredith manuscripts and first editions[11], R. B. Adams' Ruskin collection[12], the Arnold-Clough letters[13], the colonial and revolutionary documents formerly owned by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness[14], and a copy of Tacitus Opera of date about 1473[15]. Princeton was given by Junius Morgan important additions to its Virgil material, including a facsimile of the Ambrosian manuscript which once belonged to Petrarch; by Cyrus H. McCormick copies of Stamler's Dyalogus; and by Robert Garrett twenty-two pieces of Egyptian papyri[16]. Columbia completed a catalog of the Brander Matthews library[17]. New York University inaugurated a Belgian collection, presented by the Commission for Relief in Belgium[18]. The Chapin library at Williams added a first of the *Summa, secunda secundae partis* of Thomas Aquinas, printed by Mentelin in or before 1466, besides other early printed pieces[19]. Wellesley was given the Browning love letters and specimens of fifteenth century printing[20]. Rutgers reported receipt of a hand-colored photographic reproduction of the original vellum manuscript of Ptolemy's geography[21]. Chicago acquired by purchase 250 unpublished documents by, to or about Lafayette[22]. Illinois received by bequest the Kitchell collection, general in character and consisting of 3,000 volumes[23]. Indiana completed its set of Indiana session laws, donations from the private library of Addison L. Roache making this possible[24]. Minnesota began utilizing the Herschell Jones fund for purchases in the fields of journalism and the history of printing, as designated[25].

A summary of news relating to college and university libraries appearing from November 1930 to October 1931, inclusive. Prepared by Ernest J. Reece with the assistance of students at the Columbia University School of Library Service, and presented by title at the conference of eastern college librarians at Columbia University, November 28th, 1931.

[1] *Lib. Quart.* 1:57-66.
[2] *Sch. and Soc.* 34:483-92; A.L.A. *Bull.* 25:439-45.
[3] LIB. JOUR. 56:348.
[4] *Sch. and Soc.* 33:734; LIB. JOUR. 56:399.
[5] *Libraries* 35:451-52; 36:328; Georgia Library Commission Report, 1929-30, p. 31; Carnegie Corporation of New York Report, 1930, pp. 14-17.
[6] *Lib. Quar.* 1:72-78; LIB. JOUR. 56:879.
[7] LIB. JOUR. 56:667; *Bull. of Bib.* 14:95.
[8] J.H.E. 2:264-65.
[9] *Libraries* 36:148.
[10] N. Y. *Herald Tribune*, May 24, 1931, II:7.
[11] *Libraries* 36:327; *Pub. Weekly* 119:2888-89; N. Y. *Times*, June 11, 1931.
[12] *Libraries* 36:191.
[13] *Libraries* 36:234.
[14] *Libraries* 36:147.
[15] Yale University, Bulletin Report to the president, 1929-30, p. 216.
[16] Princeton University, Library Report, 1931, pp. 3-4.
[17] *Pub. Weekly* 119:2894-95.
[18] LIB. JOUR. 55:927.
[19] Williams College, Chapin Library, Report, 1929-30, p. 6.
[20] Wellesley College Bulletin, Annual reports number, 1929-30, pp. 41-43.
[21] *Libraries* 36:303.
[22] *N. Y. Times*, July 13, 1931; *Pub. Weekly* 120:449.
[23] LIB. JOUR. 56:597; *Libraries* 36:328.
[24] Indiana *Library Occurrent* 10:85; University of Indiana, Bulletin, Catalog Number, 1931, p. 84.
[25] *Libraries* 36:58.

Stanford acquired important Mexican items [26], and continues with the organization of the Hoover war library [27]. Duke was given 450 volumes owned by the late Senator Overman [28]. What is believed to be the oldest existing copy of the charter of William and Mary College, granted in 1693, was deposited in the library of that college [29]. Rollins [30] acquired the Nehrling ornithological library, Wesleyan of Georgia about 1,200 volumes of Georgiana [31], Southwestern of Texas southern material of the reconstruction period [32], Tulsa the Oliphant geological collection [33], Southern Methodist the Montgomery philosophical and scientific library [34], De Pauw the Naylor collection, presumably mathematical [35], St. Bonaventure John Clark's library relating to medicine, history and literature [36], Butler the books on the south sea islands assembled by W. F. Charters [37], Yankton 1,800 volumes from the historical collection of William Stearns Davis [38], and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College 1,500 volumes in foreign languages from A. A. Arnold [39]. Mrs. J. T. Austen, wife of Cornell's librarian emeritus, gave by will a fund of $1,000 for use of the university in building up its resources in the field of American history [40].

The building news for the year is little short of amazing, and leaves room only for hope that the planning and construction, past and future, may prove to have been as adequate as the financial dispensation now appears to be. The outstanding items of course are the Yale consummation, including provision in the new law buildings for the law library [41], and the Columbia announcement [42]. Dedications are reported at Fisk [43], Coe [44], Hebrew Union [45], Kentucky [46], Marshall [47], Arizona State Teachers College [48], and Our Lady of the Lake Seminary at Cleveland [49]; and completions of Tennessee's first unit [50] and of buildings at Maryland [51], Ripon [52], Lindenwood [53], Utah Agricultural [54], and at the teachers colleges at Sul Ross [55] and Commerce [56], Texas and Murray, Kentucky [57]. The "law city" recently finished at Michigan includes a reading room with ultimate capacity of several hundred thousand volumes [58].

Construction is in progress at Atlanta [59], James Millikin [60], Santa Clara [61], and Trenton, New Jersey, State Teachers College [62]. Northwestern has published its plans [63], and gifts or projects are announced for buildings at Southern California [64] and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute [65]; and for additions at Mount Holyoke [66] and Lawrence [67]. Massachusetts Institute of Technology looks forward to a centrally located structure [68], and rumors credit Chicago with plans for a building to house as many as 6,000,000 volumes [69].

Ordinarily the story of a year's gifts is told rather completely in the recital of book acquisitions and of other efforts looking to the improvement of collections, and in the listing of new buildings. One other significant benefaction is to be recorded for 1930-31, namely the endowment of the librarianship at Oberlin by the Carnegie Corporation [70].

How are new objectives and facilities being reflected in college library management? Precept is certainly not lacking, particularly as regards the introduction of books, other than as tools, to possible users both within and without the college walls. Witness in this connection as affecting student bodies H. B. Van Hoesen's article "Reading versus learning" [71], W. H. Kerr's "New uses of a college library" [72], M. K. Reely's "The college student's reading" [73], Beatrice Young's "Do college students read?" [74], H. W. Byrnes' "Stu-

[26] Stanford University, Libraries, Annual report, 1929-30, pp. 4-7.
[27] *Libraries* 36:151-54.
[28] *Libraries* 36:236.
[29] *Pub. Weekly* 120:62-63.
[30] LIB. JOUR. 55:927.
[31] Georgia Library Commission. Report, 1929-30, p. 31.
[32] Southwestern University Bulletin, April 1931, p. 25.
[33] University of Tulsa, Bulletin, Catalogue Number, 1930-31, p. 20.
[34] Southern Methodist University, Bulletin. General catalog, 1931-32, p. 28.
[35] *Libraries* 35:430.
[36] *Libraries* 36:148.
[37] *Libraries* 36:105; LIB. JOUR. 56:137.
[38] *Libraries* 36:192.
[39] Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and its services, 1931, p. 123.
[40] *Sch. and Soc.* 34:595.
[41] *Sch. and Soc.* 33:454-55; LIB. JOUR. 56:365; *Lib. Quart.* 1:243-54: Yale University School of Law. Reports, 1931, pp. 5-6, 36-45.
[42] *Sch. and Soc.* 33:690-91; LIB. JOUR. 56:485, 497.
[43] Fisk University. Fisk Library, 1930; LIB. JOUR. 56:1032.
[44] *Libraries* 36:385.
[45] LIB. JOUR. 56:555; *N. Y. Times*, June 1, 1931.
[46] *Sch. and Soc.* 34:595.
[47] *Libraries* 36:105; LIB. JOUR. 56:497.
[48] *Libraries* 36:150.
[49] *Libraries* 36:105.
[50] LIB. JOUR. 56:117.
[51] LIB. JOUR. 56:716.
[52] Ripon College. Bulletin. Catalogue Number, February 1931, pp. 15-17.
[53] LIB. JOUR. 56:702.
[54] LIB. JOUR. 56:700.
[55] *Libraries* 36:184; LIB. JOUR. 56:701.
[56] *Libraries* 36:236.
[57] *Libraries* 36:192.
[58] *N. Y. Sun*, June 17, 1931.
[59] *Sch. and Soc.* 34:87-88, 623-24; *N. Y. Times*, June 1, 1931; LIB. JOUR. 56:767.
[60] *Libraries* 36:159.
[61] University of Santa Clara. Catalog, 1930-31, p. 12.
[62] LIB. JOUR. 56:324.
[63] LIB. JOUR. 55:1032; *Libraries* 36:125-29.
[64] J. H. E. 2:401.
[65] *Libraries* 36:328.
[66] J. H. E. 2:406.
[67] *Libraries* 36:105.
[68] LIB. JOUR. 56:362.
[69] *Libraries* 35:403.
[70] LIB. JOUR. 55:928; *Libraries* 35:453.
[71] *Sch. and Soc.* 33:617-21.
[72] Reference in LIB. JOUR. 56:862 to *Pomona College Magazine* 19:317-21.
[73] *Wilson Bull.* 5:445-49.
[74] *Wilson Bull.* 5:31-35.

dent centered college library" [75], the stories regarding recreational reading courses at Rollins [76] and at the state teachers colleges at Peru[77], Nebraska and Arcata, California[78], the description of the Harvard house libraries [79] and the plans for a new students' library at Iowa[80]; and as touching alumni and the general public C. H. Brown's "Alumni education and its relation to the library of the changing college[81], the report on university library activity in behalf of extension students in "Adult education and the library" [82], Acadia's bookmobiles[83], Virginia Polytechnic's radio broadcasts[84], Fisk's negro library conference[85], and the A. L. A. Executive Board's approval of the plan for setting up a college library advisory service at Association Headquarters[86].

Service problems and service devices have claimed only moderate consideration. Book losses, in addition to treatment at this conference a year ago[87], compelled attention at Radcliffe[88]. The management of reserved books was touched in presentations of the rental system at California [89] and of the open-shelf experiment at Teachers College, Columbia[90]. North Carolina installed a new and carefully devised filing case for its circulation records[91]. Seton Hall extended its reference room schedule for the hours from ten-thirty to midnight[92]. The general inadequacy of service in junior college libraries was brought to light through a study by Gertrude Memmler[93]. Financial conditions and procedures were dealt with in the customary A. L. A. salary compilation[94], and in W. M. Randall's formulae for the allocation of book funds to departments[95]. North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, following the destruction of its library by fire, published an appeal for book gifts[96].

College and university libraries continue to sponsor new library schools, North Carolina[97], Denver [98] and Louisiana [99] being the latest. Peabody has been accredited, and is going ahead under a three-year appropriation from the General Education Board[100]. These academic connections for the schools, apart from their other generally assumed advantages, should conduce to a tapping of important recruiting sources as recently urged by M. E. Downey[101].

Changes of position are fairly numerous. W. P. Lewis is moving from Wesleyan to Penn State[102], and Asa Don Dickinson from Pennsylvania to Brooklyn College[103]. Charles E. Rush became associate librarian at Yale[104], ad Eleanor F. Witmer was promoted from the assistant librarianship at Teachers College to succeed him[105]. Charlotte Templeton was appointed librarian at Atlanta[106], W. F. Yust at Rollins[107], Marian Leatherman at Agnes Scott[108], Eliott Moses at Kalamazoo[109], Theodore Norton at Lafayette[110] Theodore Frost at Eden Theological Seminary[111], W. B. Sheddan at Princeteon Theological Seminary[112], and Henry Brimm at Union Theological Seminary[113], Richmond. Joseph S. Ibbotson was selected for the headship of the library at Colby College in succession to R. B. Downs, who returned to the University of North Carolina as assistant librarian[114]. Samuel McAllister became associate librarian at Michigan[115], and Mahlon Schnacke assistant librarian at Brown[116]. Isabel Howell has been serving as acting librarian at Vanderbilt[117], Charles V. Park at Central State Teachers College, Michigan[118], and Corinne Bacon at Washington and Lee[119]. John Ansteinsson has returned from Norway to take charge for the time of the classification and cataloging department at Michigan[120]. Retirements include M. Lillian Ryan [121] at Loyola, W. E. Henry at Washington[122], J. H. Dulles after forty-five years at Princeton Theological Seminary[123], and Frances Simpson following twenty-eight years of connection with the

[75] *Libraries* 36:107-10.
[76] LIB. JOUR. 56:72-74.
[77] LIB. JOUR. 56:74.
[78] LIB. JOUR. 56:69-71.
[79] LIB. JOUR. 56:536-39.
[80] LIB. JOUR. 56:807.
[81] A. L. A. *Bull.* 25:22-30.
[82] A. L. A. *Bull.* 25:677-78
[83] LIB. JOUR. 56:62-63.
[84] Virginia Polytechnic Institute Bulletin of radio programs, January 2—June 30, 1931, p. 10.
[85] LIB. JOUR. 56:40; *Libraries* 36:32-33.
[86] *Libraries* 36:134.
[87] LIB. JOUR. 56:350-53.
[88] Radcliffe College. Annual reports, 1929-30, p. 28.
[89] LIB. JOUR. 56:795-96.
[90] *Wilson Bull.* 5:621-25.
[91] LIB. JOUR. 56:427-28.
[92] *Wilson Bull.* 5:61.
[93] California Quarterly of Secondary Education 5:360-63.
[94] A. L. A. *Bull.* 25:73-75, 77-79, 106-09.
[95] LIB. QUART. 1:421-35.
[96] *Libraries* 36:157.
[97] A. L. A. *Bull.* 25:195; *Sch. and Soc.* 33:755.
[98] A. L. A. *Bull.* 25:195; LIB. JOUR. 56:497.
[99] LIB. JOUR. 56:613; Louisiana State University. Announcement of School of Library Science, 1931-32.

[100] *Libraries* 35:423; 36:139-40.
[101] LIB. JOUR. 56:390-93.
[102] *Libraries* 36:327; LIB. JOUR. 56:813.
[103] LIB. JOUR. 56:868.
[104] *Libraries* 36:75; LIB. JOUR. 56:139.
[105] LIB. JOUR. 56:868.
[106] LIB. JOUR. 56:616.
[107] Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, November 8, 1931; LIB. JOUR. 56:968.
[108] LIB. JOUR. 56:720.
[109] LIB. JOUR. 56:720.
[110] LIB. JOUR. 56:720.
[111] *Libraries* 35:490.
[112] *Libraries* 36:327.
[113] LIB. JOUR. 56:139.
[114] Colby College. Bulletin. Report 1930-31, p. 3.
[115] *Libraries* 36:58.
[116] LIB. JOUR. 56:27.
[117] LIB. JOUR. 56:616; *Libraries* 36:328.
[118] *Libraries* 36:149.
[119] LIB. JOUR. 56:813.
[120] LIB. JOUR. 56:868.
[121] *Libraries* 36:327.
[122] LIB. JOUR. 56:868.
[123] *Libraries* 36:327.

faculty at the University of Illinois Library School[124].

T. F. Currier received a General Education Board grant to complete a Whittier bibliography[125]. Malcolm G. Wyer, now dean of the School of Library Science at the University of Denver, was honored with the degree of Doctor of Library Science by the University of Nebraska[126]. L. R. Wilson[127] and C. E. Rush[128] in succession have served as first vice president of the American Library Association. W. W. Bishop is president of the International Federation of Library Associations[129].

Losses by death give pause to consider the services of M. Gertrude Buckhous, for twenty-nine years librarian and professor of library economy at the University of Montana[130]; of Adah Patton, long head of the cataloging department at the University of Illinois[131]; of William Coolidge Lane, a member of this group whose labors in the Harvard library extended over thirty years[132]; and of Mary E. Wood, who, with the spirit of a martyr and the devotion of a zealot, spent her life in the furtherance of library work in China[133].

Certain publications not so far cited deserve words in this review. G. H. Bushnell's *University Librarianship* furnishes a comprehensive, though British, treatment of college and university library problems[134]. The library section of the *Survey of Land Grant Colleges*, prepared under direction of C. H. Brown, should afford much needed guidance to both librarians and presidents[135]. *The College and Reference Library Yearbook* establishes itself more indispensably each twelve months, Number 3 being no less useful than its predecessors[136]. The *Library Quarterly*, launched in January, promises to be of prime interest to those in the college field[137]. H. O. Severance is at work on a revision of his "Guide to Periodicals"[138]. C. Seymour Thompson's challenge to research programs[139] and Douglas Waples' defense of them[140] carried many in the direction of clear thought on the problems involved. T. W. Koch translated Bonnardot's *The Mirror of the Parisian Bibliophile*[141]. F. C. Hicks collaborated with E. R. Katz in a discussion of the practice of law by laymen[142]. Brief historical sketches of the Harvard[143] and Yale libraries[144] have been made available.

One contribution by an entire staff to the entire profession should be mentioned, namely the entertainment of the annual conference of the American Library Association at Yale in June[145].

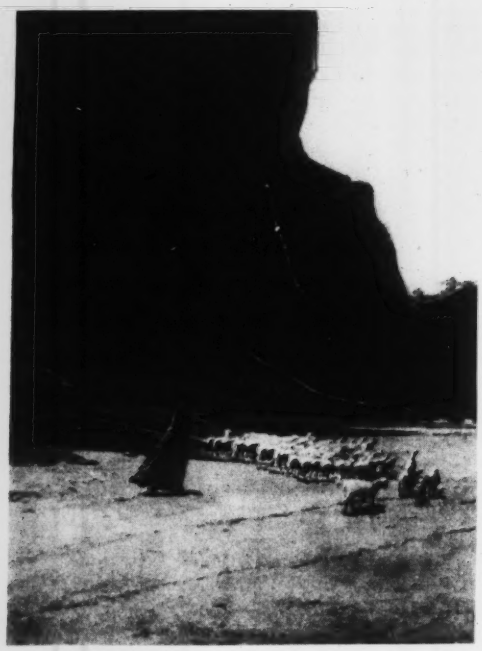
[124] LIB. JOUR. 56:461, 616.
[125] *Sch. and Soc.* 33:790.
[126] LIB. JOUR. 56:616.
[127] A.L.A. *Bull.* 24:H-10.
[128] LIB. JOUR. 56:596.
[129] A.L.A. *Bull.* 25:664.
[130] LIB. JOUR. 56:616; *Libraries* 36:254.
[131] *Libraries* 36:402.
[132] *Libraries* 36:155-57; *N. Y. Times*, March 19, 1931.
[133] LIB. JOUR. 56:461, 499; *Libraries* 36:254.
[134] LIB. JOUR. 56:444; *Lib. Quart.* 1:215.
[135] LIB. JOUR. 56:398, 404.
[136] LIB. JOUR. 56:666; *Bull of Bib.* 14:96.
[137] *Libraries* 36:73; *Bull. of Bib.* 14:66.
[138] LIB. JOUR. 56:813.
[139] LIB. JOUR. 56:581-87, 746-47.
[140] LIB. JOUR. 56:743-46.
[141] *Wilson Bull.* 5:642; *Bull. of Bib.* 14:95.
[142] Yale Law Journal 41:69-100.
[143] *Libraries* 35:487-88.
[144] LIB. JOUR. 56:529-33.
[145] LIB. JOUR. 56:590.

Newbery Medal Award

THE CHILDREN'S Librarians' Section of the American Library Association presented the award of the John Newbery Medal on April 27 to Mrs. Laura Adams Armer of Berkeley, California, for her novel *Waterless Mountain,* published by Longmans, Green and Co. The John Newbery Medal is awarded annually for "the most distinguished contribution to American Literature for children." It was established in 1921 at the suggestion of Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly,* who is the donor of the Medal.

Waterless Mountain, which is Mrs. Armer's first book, was written to submit to the Longmans' Second Juvenile Fiction Contest. There the manuscript was awarded the $2,000 prize against 438 entries from all parts of the world. The selection of the book by the Newbery Committee therefore brings a second signal recognition to a book which was written under somewhat unusual circumstances. Until she was fifty, Mrs. Armer had undertaken no other career than that of housewife and mother. But when her family had grown up, Mrs. Armer found time to devote herself seriously to a career of art after an amateur apprenticeship of over thirty years. Her paintings of Navaho Indian Mythology brought her immediate national recognition. More than a hundred of her copies of Navaho sand paintings are exhibited in the new Rockefeller Museum in Santa Fé. The illustrations for *Waterless Mountain* were made by Mrs. Armer and her husband, Sidney Armer, San Francisco artist. As so often happens, the bridge between painting and writing was a natural one for Mrs. Armer. She was so imbued with her subject that the book "just had" to be written. It is the story of a small Navaho boy who feels a call to become a medicine man.

Mrs. Armer explains that the title *Waterless Mountain* originated with a mountain in the Navaho country, topped by a large flat mesa upon which there was not a single drop of water.



One of the Charming Illustrations from *Waterless Mountain*

Mrs. Laura Adams Armer, Well Known Berkeley Artist, Whose Paintings of Navajo Indian Mythology Have Brought Her National Recognition

Small Libraries

Tennessee State Prison Library

Some Years Ago citizens of Nashville established the nucleus of a library at the Tennessee State Prison, principally religious books and fiction discarded from home libraries. These were augmented by a donation of volumes from J. Pierpont Morgan,—about fourteen hundred in all to be used by more than twelve hundred inmates at that time.

Soon there were calls for material on agricultural and mechanical subjects, instructive books that would help in their daily work and better equip them for a profession when they were released.

Influential citizens became interested and in 1917 the General Assembly of Tennessee appropriated the sum of $250 to be expended annually by the State Librarian to maintain and improve the library at the State Prison. A small amount, to be sure, but spent regularly and judiciously, it lends an important service. As one of the inmates said to me: "Its only competitor is sleep or the radio." Many are not able to have a radio in their cell but they may always have a book or a magazine.

It is our good fortune to be sustained in this work by the hearty and intelligent cooperation of the Tennessee Society of Colonial Dames of America who sponsor a night school at the State Prison under the leadership of a beloved Chaplain, who, at the same time, is securing his M.A. degree from Vanderbilt University.

Four libraries are maintained: one for white men, one for women, one for tubercular patients, and one for negroes. The librarians must be inmates, hence frequent changes because of different periods of sentences.

We have had rare and interesting experiences. Sufficient to say, the librarians have been ex-lawyers, newspaper reporters, bond salesmen, accountants, and one negro librarian, a university graduate.

Several systems have been tried. At present, books are given out three times daily, immediately after meals. At the morning and noon hours an average of twenty-five men are waited upon, at evening, fifty or more in the ten to fifteen minutes. Some come once a week, others seldom miss a day. One man expressed it: "This is a whale of a break in the monotony of our day."

They usually enjoy selecting their own book from the three tables where are spread one hundred books and magazines just outside the library door while others are selecting from the shelves. We try to keep about six thousand volumes in the two rooms used for the library. Those sent to the tubercular patients are not returned. The librarian sits at a table where he can see both tables and shelves, and as they leave he takes the number of the book and their name. He reports the use of one thousand to twelve hundred books every week with negligible loss.

Zane Grey, Curwood, Burroughs, Sabatini, Wallace, and Oppenheim are favorite authors. Among the forty magazines subscribed for it is necessary to twice duplicate *Popular Science Monthly, Popular Mechanics, National Geographic* and *Saturday Evening Post.* They beg for mystery stories and are allowed those passed upon by the Chaplain as suitable for such an institution. One to two hundred new books are bought annually, many more given by patriotic citizens.

Mrs. John Trotwood Moore,
Librarian and Archivist.

New Books Problem Solved

The Whiteville, N. C., Public Library has found ways and means to purchase new books, even in time of depression. After spending several days worrying over the need of new books, and the lack of funds with which to purchase them, the librarian, Mrs. Frank J. Schulken, came to the conclusion that "Nothing ventured, nothing gained." She, therefore, went to work to establish a small rent shelf, on which she placed a dozen of the latest and best fiction obtainable, and for which she charged five cents between library days (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). The next step was to advertise. The local newspaper consented to give a write-up in regard to the new books and the librarian's venture. The covers of the new books were posted conspicuously at the entrance of the library. What happened next? Enough money made in six months to purchase about forty more new books; free circulation tripled; constant demand for more rent books; daily registration of new borrowers; satisfaction of believing that they have a steady income, and that they are doing something to give the unemployed of our town and community an opportunity to better themselves through reading good books.

The May Forecast of Books

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

May 1-3

Callahan, James M. AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN MEXICAN RELATIONS.
Macmillan. $4.

Hirsh, Alice. WITHIN MY HEART.
Collection of verse. Dorrance. $1.50.

Welzl, Jan. THIRTY YEARS IN THE GOLDEN NORTH.
Life story of a Czech locksmith who spent thirty years in the Arctic. Macmillan. $2.50.

May 4

Babbitt, Irving. ON BEING CREATIVE.
And other essays. Houghton. $2.50.

Nickerson, Hoffman. THE INQUISITION.
Essays. New edition. Houghton. $4.

Richardson, George L. ARTHUR C. A. HALL.
Biography of Third Bishop of Vermont. Houghton. $3.

May 5-6

Lengyel, Emil. HITLER.
Dial. $2.50.

Robinson, William. 10,000 LEAGUES OVER THE SEA.
The story of the author's 32,000-mile voyage around the world in the "Svaap," 32 ft. long, the smallest craft that has circled the world. Brewer. $3.50.

Sherwood, Robert E. REUNION IN VIENNA.
A play in three acts. Scribner. $2.

Von Bülow, Prince. MEMOIRS.
Vol. III. The World War and Germany's collapse, 1909-1919. Little. $5.

Waugh, Arthur. ONE MAN'S ROAD.
A picture of life in a passing generation. Farrar. $5.

May 13

Sherrod, Julian. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BANKRUPT.
Career of the author of *Scapegoats*. Brewer. $1.50.

Wylie, Elinor. COLLECTED POEMS.
Knopf. $3.50.

May 16-18

Acheson, Sam H. JOSEPH W. BAILEY: THE LAST OF THE DEMOCRATS.
Biography of a Texas Democrat. Macmillan. $3.

Clark, Cyril D. LeGros. WORKS OF SU TUNG-O'O.
A translation of the Chinese poet. Cape. $5.

Dulles, Foster R. AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.
Our position in the Pacific. Houghton. $3.50.

Laughlin, Clara E. SO YOU'RE GOING TO IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
Houghton. $3.50.

Neville, Amelia R. THE FANTASTIC CITY.
San Francisco of the fifties. Houghton. $5.

May 26-27

Applegate, Frank G. NATIVE TALES OF NEW MEXICO.
Lippincott. $2.50.

Bennett, Arnold. JOURNALS.
Vol. I. 1896-1910. Viking. $4.

During May

Gold, Michael. JOHN REED: NEW AMERICAN.
Internationally known American newspaper man who became in turn pacifist, Bolshevik, hero of the Russians, and cause of innumerable John Reed Clubs in this country. Coward. $3.

Hedin, Sven. ACROSS THE GOBI DESERT: 1927-28.
Dutton. $5.

Hottinger, M. D. BASEL-BERNE-ZURICH.
Mediaeval Town Series. Dutton. $1.75.

Noyes, George Rapall. MASTERPIECES OF THE RUSSIAN DRAMA.
Appleton. $7.50.

Woodland, W. Lloyd. WINCHESTER.
Mediaeval Town Series. Dutton. $1.75.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

May 1-5

O'Brien, John A. EVOLUTION AND RELIGION.
First published effort of a Catholic to interpret the bearing of evolution upon religious thought and philosophy. Century. $4.

Palmer, W. T. THE ENGLISH LAKES.
Their topography, historical and literary landmarks. Farrar. $3.

Salter, Arthur. RECOVERY.
Constructive proposals for the alleviation of the economic consequences of peace. Century. $2.50. (Already published.)

Wescott, Glenway. FEAR AND TREMBLING.
Observations on public and private morals. Harper. $2.

May 16-18

Fischer, Louis. MACHINES AND MEN IN RUSSIA.
Internal affairs of U.S.S.R. Cape. $2.

Grannick, Leo. Ed. WOR FORUM HOUR DEBATES.
A collection of radio debates on modern topics. Cape. $3.

Irving, Frederick C. THE EXPECTANT MOTHER'S HANDBOOK.
Houghton. $1.75.

May 27-30

Hunt, Cecil. HERE I LIE.
Collection of quaint and amusing epitaphs from churchyards in England and Ireland. Cape. $2.

Thompson, Arthur. NATURE BY NIGHT.
Informal studies by pen and camera of wild life. Cape. $5.

Thurston, Elliott. WHY HOOVER FACES DEFEAT.
The causes behind the collapse of his political career. Brewer. $1.50.

During May

Cox, L. H. M. Ed. GARDENER'S CHAPBOOK. Dutton. $2.

Hale, William H. CHALLENGE TO DEFEAT. Modern man in Goethe's world and Spengler's century. Harcourt. $3.

Jones, Daniel. AN OUTLINE OF ENGLISH PHONETICS. Guide to correct speech. Dutton. $2.50.

Salmon, David L. CONFESSIONS OF A FORMER CUSTOMERS' MAN. A Wall Street business-getter. Vanguard. $2.

Selected Fiction

May 4

Kaye-Smith, Sheila. SUMMER HOLIDAY. Lives and adventures of two children during a vacation on a Sussex farm. Harper. $2.

May 6

Gobsch, Hanns. DEATH RATTLE. Political novel which depicts the outbreak of another European war. Little. $2.

May 12

Wylie, Kiskaddon. ALTOGETHER NOW. Life in a modern university. Cape. $2.

May 16

Carossa, Hans. BOYHOOD AND YOUTH. Description of the development of a youth from boyhood to adolescence. Cape. $2.

During May

Boden, F. C. MINER. Life as the coal-miner sees it. Dutton. $2.

Carlisle, Helen G. WE BEGIN. Historical novel of men and women who fled from persecution in England and sailed in the "Mayflower" to New England. Harcourt.

Verrill, A. Hyatt. BARTON'S MILLS. A saga of the Pioneers. Appleton. $2.

Book Club Selections

Book League of America

MAIDS AND MISTRESSES. By Beatrice Kean. *Knopf.*

Business Book League

IS CAPITALISM DOOMED? By Lawrence Dennis. *Harper.*

Book-Of-The-Month Club

TWENTY THOUSAND YEARS IN SING SING. By Lewis E. Lawes. *Long.* Autobiography of a prison Warden.

Catholic Book Club

CRUSADE FOR THE ANEMONE. By Princess Marthe Bibesco. *Macmillan.* To the Holy Land in quest of the "lily of the field."

Freethought Book Club

TOM PAINE—LIBERTY BELL. By George Creel. *Sears.*

Junior Literary Guild

PICTURE BOOK OF THE STATES (Primary Group). By Berta and Elmer Hader. *Harper.*

BLACK ON WHITE and WHAT TIME IS IT? (Intermediate Group). By M. Ilin. *Lippincott.*

DEBBY BARNES, TRADER (Older Girls). By Constance L. Skinner. *Macmillan.* Life at a frontier fur trading post in Northern British Columbia.

QUICKER THAN THE EYE (Older Boys). By John Mulholland. *Bobbs.* A book of magic.

Literary Guild

STATE FAIR. By Phil Strong. *Century.* One gay week at a State Fair in the life of an Iowa family.

Religious Book-Of-The-Month

CHRISTIANITY IN A NEW WORLD. By F. R. Barry. *Harper.*

Scientific Book Club

HUXLEY, PROPHET OF SCIENCE. By Houston Peterson. *Longmans.*

The Public Library And the Municipality

SOMEONE ASKED the question "why public libraries anyhow?" Well, let's see. If libraries do not justify themselves they truly have no place in the municipal budget.

In a democracy there is a goal of happiness, the common right of everyone. Happiness, of course, means one thing to some, another to others. The contentment enjoyed by some in "just sitting" on a park bench is their right—and it is provided by the city. In like manner we have schools, well paved well lighted streets, police and fire protection, courts, jails, hospitals, occasional band concerts, parades and celebrations, all of which exist as cooperative enterprises provided by the will of the citizens. Now what about those citizens who use none of these privileges and who have carried over from school days a longing for the delights of reading and a desire for personal improvement in business or general culture? In youth they are trained to develop themselves and as adults they expect to continue to do so. It is their share of the cooperative plan. And this part of the plan is used by about twenty times as many adults as use the others and about twenty times as much too! Libraries have made an important place for themselves in the modern city. They are the clearing house for information on what the "other fellow" is doing, whether that "fellow" be a city administration, the schools, the student, business man, social worker or private citizen. The library exists in response to a demand. It is a part of a modern city. Even to those to whom the library is only a building, it is a boost item and a selling asset.

The real library, however housed, is a collection of books arranged and administered so that its contents may be available at need. It is not a place where one "just hands books over the counter" as one applicant for a position put it to me some years ago.

The responsibility of a municipality does not end with furnishing school education. It has come to be accepted that our boys and girls are to be educated at public expense. Now leaving out of account the interest cost of bonds it costs eighteen times as much to maintain and run the schools of Elizabeth as the entire library appropriation and a substantial part of school work is done in the library into the bargain! And this as it should be and is a good business proposition besides. Modern education is training pupils to do original work. Material for this work is best maintained in one common collection rather than to be duplicated several times and administered at the several duplicate costs also. And what is true of books is equally true of the visual aid part of the modern educational plan. Teachers used to spend much time and energy trying to get a set of prints to illustrate class work. This work cost a lot in useless duplication and was limited to a point almost useless in the very nature of the undertaking. Elizabeth Library has a collection of 138,000 mounted prints and 200 industrial exhibits. By a free delivery system this collection has been placed at the service of all public and parochial schools. This school service, as just commented upon, would be bound to be substituted by a much inferior result among the individual schools at a great increase in cost to the city.

The centuries old use of books has never lessened despite the changes and improvement in man's way of living. At first, books so scarce they could be had only in libraries, gradually came to be owned and collected by individuals. A couple of generations of home life developed the home library. Now the rapid trend towards apartment house living has doomed the home library and the collections are again destined to serve man from the public library.

Practically a third of the reading public use the library. They used 611,000 books in their homes last year in Elizabeth. All races and classes, rich and poor, in using the library illustrate, as no other institution in our country, a democratic form of government. A number of people might need the same book, none of them able to buy it for themselves. Very likely they do not know each other. Their individual need is reported to the library and enough interest usually insures purchase.

Our city government has maintained an interested and helpful attitude towards the library which has made it possible for workers to learn more of their trade, business men of their special business. Artists have unusual material to work with. Writers and lawyers find their needs supplied. Professional men who have something to "look up" turn to the library. To the business man who uses the modern public library—whether he be an exporter who wishes to find the shipping requirements of a foreign port, a city councilman who needs statistics of the financial rating of certain cities, a manufacturer who is considering opening up new territory for his product, an inventor who needs information on patents,—the slight effort of a phone call makes instantly available to him all the statistics, surveys and trade bulletins of the U. S. Government while the periodical material of the technical and scientific world is also at his disposal through the many special indexes and services which the library maintains.

For many during these past months the library has been a haven from the weary failure to secure positions. Actual interest has replaced bewilderment for hundreds. Actual instances of service cover a wide field of interest and service but would seem to be out of place to mention here. The library in modern life is like the old time wells—missed only when they have gone dry.

C. A. GEORGE,
Librarian, Elizabeth, N. J., Public Library.

Photographic Process In Huntington Library

BECAUSE it is not permissible to allow any objects from the collections in the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, to be taken outside the institution, a photographic process has been followed whenever it has been desired to reproduce in facsimile any book or manuscript. Photostats were first tried. Now a method of making "engraver's negatives" directly from the original has been devised eliminating all intermediate photography. Experiments are being made for the permanent recording by photography, of the results of using ultra-violet and infra-red rays in deciphering obliterated portions of manuscripts. The results in both instances are sufficiently successful to warrant the expectation of making public a description of the methods employed.

From The Library Schools

England

THE THIRD annual Summer School of Librarianship, arranged by the Library Association of England in cooperation with the University of Birmingham and the Birmingham Public Libraries Committee, will be held in Birmingham from August 22 to September 3, 1932. The fee for instruction will be 15/- for the fortnight period; 10/- for a period of one week; 2/- for day courses. The scheme of studies will include: Bibliography and Book Selection; Palaeography, Archives, and Diplomatic; Dr. Johnson and his Circle (with visit to Dr. Johnson's birthplace); Classification, Cataloging; Library Organization; Library Routine, including Children's Libraries and Commercial and Technical Libraries; County Libraries, Special Libraries; Library Planning; Printing; and Bookbinding.

Johns Hopkins

IN COOPERATING with the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland, the Johns Hopkins University is offering a summer course in Library Science from July 27 to August 6. Only high school graduates will be admitted to these courses. The courses will give special attention to books and their use, in the belief that training in these subjects is fundamental to every library which aims to serve the public intelligently, and will cover Book Selection; Library Work With Children; School Library Methods; and Reference Work. Further information as to credits, enrollment, schedule, and expenses can be obtained from the Johns Hopkins Summer School Circular to be had from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Michigan

THE SCHEDULE for the Summer Session of 1932 at Michigan includes, as usual, the first semester's work in the four basic courses required in the first year and also a number of interesting advanced courses. Professor Mann will give the elementary course in Cataloging and Classification and will also direct the graduate seminar in Special Administrative and Bibliographical Problems, assisted by other members of the Faculty. Advanced Cataloging and Library of Congress Classification will be taught by Mr. R. H. Gjelsness, Chief of the Preparation Division of the New York Public Library. Mr. C. B. Shaw, Librarian of Swarthmore College, will offer two advanced courses, one a seminar in College Library Administration, and the other in the Bibliography of English History and Literature. Mr. McAllister, the Associate Librarian, will give the first semester's course in Reference Work and Bibliography, and Mrs. Vera S. Cooper, Librarian of DePauw University, will repeat the first semester courses in Book Selection and in Library Administration. Miss Thomas, in Charge of Library Extension Service, will teach the Care and Use of Ephemeral Material, and Miss Letitia McQuillan, Librarian of Kingswood School, Cranbrook, will offer the course in School Library Work for Teacher-Librarians.

Peabody

THE LIBRARY SCHOOL of George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, announces the engagement of the following additional summer teachers: Miss Esther Stallmann, 510 S. Jefferson St., Martinsville, Indiana; Miss Sarah Findley, librarian, High School Library, Lakewood, Ohio. Part-Time: Mr. F. K. W. Drury, librarian, Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

An Expression Of Library Influence

A CAREFUL study made by a library school student revealed the number of distinguished Americans who had paid tribute in their writings to the influence of a public library, but it is more difficult to ascertain the place of the library in ordinary lives. The will of George Johnson, employé of the Gulf Refining Company of Port Arthur, Texas, is an expression of library influence. Mr. Johnson left $2,500 of his savings of $3,500 to the Gates Memorial Library of Port Arthur.

Correction Note

AN ERROR occurred on page 348 of the April 1 issue of LIBRARY JOURNAL. Mr. Charles C. Eaton was not librarian of Baker Library until the time of his death. His connection with the library terminated September 1, 1929, at which time he became one of the assistant deans of the Graduate School of Business Administration. At the same time, September 1, 1929, Professor Arthur H. Cole became the head of the library, with the title Administrative Curator.

In The Library World

Turnstile Barrier Installed at Harvard

THE FOLLOWING excerpt is taken from the Annual Report of the Harvard University Library for the year 1930-31, prepared by Robert P. Blake, Director:

"At the beginning of College last year a turnstile barrier was installed in the vestibule of the College Library, as I pointed out in my previous report. Our experience during the past year has amply justified the slight inconvenience inflicted upon the users of the Library. While definite and final totals are not yet available, it would appear that the book losses in the Library have decreased by 85 per cent from last year's totals. The psychological effect upon the users of the Library has also been a favorable one in that it has tended to reduce the numbers of books taken out without real need. Heavy penalties were inflicted upon transgressors of the library rules and those who frequent the building have come to realize very clearly that the use of the Library is a privilege and not a right."

Book Preservation Methods Surveyed

FOLLOWING a survey of libraries in the United States, the Bureau of Standards, in advising how books may be kept in the best possible conditions, has recommended that the temperature of libraries should be maintained at about 70 degrees and the humidity at about 50 per cent. The following statement, made public by the Department of Commerce, is taken from the *United States Daily* for December 17, 1931:

The results of a survey of libraries, made as a part of its researches on the preservation of records are reported by the Bureau of Standards in Miscellaneous Publication No. 128, which has just been released.

The storage of books in representative public libraries in various parts of the United States was observed with particular reference to such external deteriorating agents as acidic pollution of the atmosphere, high temperature, variation in atmospheric humidity, dust and light. It was found that while the deteriorative effects of high temperature, dust and light were generally recognized and adequately guarded against, little attempt was made to rid the atmosphere of acid fumes or to control the humidity of the atmosphere within the limits considered desirable.

Sunlight has long been recognized as extremely deteriorative to papers. Experiments made at the Bureau have shown that the folding strength of current record papers after direct exposure to sunlight for only 100 hours, is only 25 to 63 per cent of the original. Rosin sizing, as used in such papers, darkens readily on exposure to light, thus possibly contributing to their yellowing with age. The book stacks of the public libraries are generally lighted by frosted incandescent bulbs which are turned on as needed.

Protective treatment of the atmosphere in the libraries was found to be generally confined to removal of dust and rather limited regulation of temperature and humidity to prevent excessive heat, dryness, or moisture; oil filters and water sprays being used for these purposes.

Air polluted with sulphur dioxide from the combustion of fuels is probably the most potent external deteriorative agent, as in contact with paper sulphur dioxide forms sulphuric acid, the well-known corrosive "oil of vitriol." Lowering the atmospheric humidity concentrates the sulphuric acid in paper, thus hastening its embrittling effect, as does excessively high temperature. The Bureau, therefore, recommends automatic control of temperature at 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and of humidity at 45 to 55 per cent. These are healthful conditions and they can readily be maintained with equipment such as is commonly used in manufacturing plants, office buildings and theaters.

The need of protection against sulphur fumes is emphasized by reference to statistics which show, for example, an annual precipitation of sulphuric acid amounting to 83 tons per square mile in Philadelphia, and 194 tons in Glasgow. The Bureau has found that printing and writing papers exposed 10 days to an atmosphere containing 5 to 10 parts of sulphur dioxide per 1,000,000 parts of air had lost as much as 40 per cent of their original strength. The use of an alkaline water spray is recommended for combating acid in the atmosphere. The survey reported is one phase of a general study of library storage of records being made at the Bureau of Standards with the assistance of a fund granted for the purpose to the National Research Council by the Carnegie Corporation.

Foreign Posters

MANY LIBRARIES are using beautiful foreign posters with effect. These posters can be secured upon request by applying to the following:

Netherlands Chamber of Commerce—8-10 Bridge St., New York City
Norwegian Government Railways—342 Madison Ave., New York City
Raymond and Whitcomb—12 Park St., Boston, Mass.
Swedish State Railways—52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City
Swiss Federal Railroads—241 Fifth Ave., New York City
Railways of France—701 Fifth Ave., New York City
German Railroads—665 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Italian State Tourist Office—749 Fifth Ave., New York City
London and North Eastern Railway—311 Fifth Ave., New York City
London Underground Railways—Advertising Stories, Charing Cross, London
Great Western Railway of England—505 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Save-to-travel Association—11 East 36th St., New York City

—North Dakota *Library News.*

More About Cutter Numbers

IT WAS with pleasure that I read in the JOURNAL for March 15, in "Open Round Table," Miss Tomlinson's defence of Cutter numbers, now scorned by many. As I have worked in libraries that use them, and in one that does not, I speak from experience when I say that to me their advantages decidedly outweigh the added work they entail. Miss Tomlinson has emphasized their convenience for reader or page, in looking up a book on the shelves; and their help in putting books away. We might consider also the advantage of a number in identifying editions, and also in keeping in order publications of societies with the same initial in the same class, or U. S. publications in the same class. In libraries where the reader writes a slip for the book wanted, the number is more quickly written, and more accurate than his copy of author and title.

It is my opinion, based merely on general observation, that shelves can be straightened more rapidly if books have author numbers; but I have never heard of a practical test of this. This would be a good subject for investigation by library school students. It would be necessary to have several experiments, with the disorder the same for the books with and without numbers, and other conditions made as nearly equal as possible. Also, the added time required for assigning numbers might be estimated, and the labor cost. Then the labor cost in the work-room could be compared with the labor saving, if any, in caring for the shelves.

The labor cost is not the only item to consider, for convenience of readers and speedier service might justify added expenditure. But if experiments should show that the time saved in putting away books and in keeping shelves straight balances to some degree the added labor in the work-room, the case for Cutter numbers would be still stronger.

These numbers also save time by giving a quickly written symbol for a book, useful in inventory, and in listing books for various purposes.

In small village and town libraries, and perhaps in small school libraries, I should not recommend Cutter numbers; but in a larger library they have great practical advantages. The time required for assigning them can be shortened by making an abridgment of the printed tables, giving only the first item in each group of nine. In all except crowded classes, this is sufficient and the short table is much easier to consult.

—ZAIDEE BROWN.

New Buildings

THE FORMAL dedication of the Folger Shakespearian Memorial Library at Washington, D. C., took place on Shakespeare's birthday anniversary, April 23.

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THE NORTHEASTERN Branch of the Washington, D. C., Public Library was dedicated on March 11.

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THE OPENING of the Ecorse Branch of the Wayne County Library, Detroit, Michigan, at its new location on 4065 West Jefferson Avenue, Ecorse, Michigan, was celebrated on April 11.

•

THE HORACE Howard Furness Memorial Library at the University of Pennsylvania was opened to the public on April 23.

Newark's Overdue Book Week

AS AN EMERGENCY measure, the Trustees of the Newark Public Library have sponsored an "Overdue Book Week" from April 11-24. Although the use of the Library has greatly increased during the winter, it was realized that there were many hundreds of card holders who, because of difficulty in paying the small fines which had accrued on their cards, were not using the Library as formerly. "Overdue Book Week" was extensively announced through the schools, by posters and flyers, by newspaper publicity, and over the radio. Special letters were sent to all persons whose books fell overdue during the week, and also to all "messenger" cases, whether current or long standing. During the week more than 7,500 individuals had fines canceled, and their cards restored to them. The fines amounted to more than $4,200, although more than 5,000 cases involved fines totaling less than 50c. The experiment was successful also in obtaining the return of a considerable number of "lost" books, in some cases books that had been missing for more than ten years. During the week a number of city schools cooperated by inspecting the desks and lockers of their pupils for overdue library books. Several instances also occurred of boarding house keepers coming into the Library with books left by former roomers.

Because of the crowds that came to the Library during the first week Miss Beatrice Winser, librarian, has determined to continue "Overdue Book Week" through one more week. After April 23 a "Conscience Box" will be placed at the main entrance to the Main Library with a sign stating:

> The public is invited to put into this box any Library books, long overdue, or any library books which have been taken from this building or any branch or library agency without being properly charged.
>
> Explanations may accompany the books or their return may be anonymous.
>
> THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

From Providence's Annual Report

THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., Public Library was one of the city's institutions to which were assigned by the Providence Unemployment Relief Committee unemployed men and women to perform useful and needed tasks, their pay being provided out of the funds collected by the committee. For more than five months, four men and two women were at work in the Library. Two of the men helped out with the janitorial force. The other two gave the books of the Central Library and several of the branch libraries the most complete cleaning they have ever received.

But the services of the two women typists were extremely valuable. Among the tasks whose accomplishment their help made possible, were the following: the preparation of a Union Branch Shelf List; the preparation of standard-size cards for the catalogs of the Art Department, Industrial Department, and the Printing Collection; and typing author's name and book title on all slips of books of fiction at the Central Library. Altogether about 45,000 catalog cards were typed and approximately 25,000 book slips.

Public Libraries Czechoslovakia

THE CZECHOSLOVAKIA Ministry of Education has published a detailed account of the popular education work and the free public libraries established since the year 1919 and before. The Library Law of 1919 was, in the year 1925, extended to eastern parts of the Republic; the statistics of the year 1930 embraced the status of the free libraries in all the parts of the State.

In the year 1930 there were 16,461 free public libraries, which had 6,699,284 volumes, 953,775 borrowers' card, and 16,226,805 volumes circulated. The amount received from public taxation and from other sources was 20,885,886 Czech Crown, i.e. 1.53 Czech Crown per head.

According to the nationalities there were 11,839 Czechoslavak libraries, which had 4,807,381 volumes and a total income of 14,842,475 Czech Crowns; 3,390 German libraries with 1,685,863 volumes and an income of 5,108,362 Czech Crowns; 1,232 of others (Magyar, Russian and Polish) which have had 206,040 volumes and total income of 935,049 Czech Crowns.

All the 973 cities and towns with 2,000 inhabitants and more have free libraries. They had 3,034,111 volumes, i.e., 3,118 volumes per library and sixty-nine volumes per 100 inhabitants. The expenditure in these towns for libraries except for the buildings and rooms was 12,247,573 Czech Crowns, while the total expenditure has been 14,162,623 Czech Crowns. As to the town library budget, 44 per cent have been expended for books, 16 per cent for administrative and miscellaneous, and 40 per cent for salaries.

A Checklist of Current Bibliography

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Heusinkveld, A. H., and Basche, E. J. *A bibliographical guide to Old English; a selective bibliography of the language, literature, and history of the Anglo-Saxons.* Iowa City: The University [1931] 153 p. Apply. (University of Iowa. Humanistic Studies, vol. IV, no. 5.) [LC]

Hunt, C. W. *First three hundred books for the children's library.* 4th ed. Albany, N. Y.: Univ. of the State of New York Press, 1931. pap. 16 p. (University of the State of New York Bulletin, no. 971.) *[LC]

Journalism; a list of books in the . . . Library. Seattle, Wash.: Pub. Library, Reference Department, 1931. pap. 76 p.

Lynch, C. J., and Beard, S. A. *Books for youth.* Brooklyn, N. Y.: Pub. Library, 1931. pap. 48 p. 7 c.

Madan, Falconer. *Oxford books; a bibliography of printed works relating to the university and city of Oxford or printed or published there.* v. 3: *Oxford literature*—1651-1680. N. Y.: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1931. cl. 688 p. $15.

Earlier volumes: v. 1. "The Early Oxford Press, 1468-1640." (Oxford, 1895.) Issued as a complete work, with title: Early Oxford Press. New t.-p. printed when v. 2 was published. Forms v. 29 of *Publications* of the Oxford Historical Society. v. 2. "Oxford Literature, 1450-1650." (Oxford, 1912.)

Nairn, J. A. *A hand list of books relating to the Classics and classical antiquity. Enlarged by B. H. Blackwell, Ltd.* Oxford: Blackwell, 1931. 161 p. 1s.

Schwartz, J. 1100 *obscure points; the bibliographies of* 25 *English and* 25 *American authors.* London: Ulysses Bookshop, 1931. 95 p. [LC]

Sears, M. E., and Shaw, Marian. *Essay and general literature index; pt.* 1, *January,* 1931, *and index to* 6350 *essays and articles in* 284 *volumes of collections of essays and miscellaneous works.* New York: Wilson, 1931. v. p. Subscription [PW]

Ullrich, Kurt. *Who wrote about whom; a bibliography of books on contemporary British authors.* Berlin: Arthur Collington, 1932. pap. 60 p. [LC]

Weltliteratur der gegenwart, 1890-1931; *in zwei bänden und einer bücher-tafel. . . . Heraus. von Wilhelm Schuster und Max Wieser.* Berlin: Sieben-Stäben-Verlag, 1931. cl. 3 vols. v. 1-2, ea. Rm.3.75; büchertafel, Rm.1.75.

A survey. The index is valuable as a guide to German editions of foreign titles.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library. *Sources: [LC] Library of Congress card; [PW] *Publishers' Weekly.*

Special Libraries News Notes

EACH MONTH the librarian of the head office of the Royal Bank of Canada furnishes material for the *Royal Bank Magazine,* the house organ which is distributed to all employees throughout Canada. The March issue contains a selected annotated list of books on reparations, war debts, and public debts, which may be borrowed by any member of the staff upon application to the librarian.

•

THE JOSEPH SCHAFFNER Library of Commerce, Northwestern University, Chicago, issues a monthly mimeographed list arranged by subject of "Articles of Interest in Current Magazines." From time to time this library also issues a book list of recent accessions. This is arranged by classes. Whether it is a gift, a book, a reference or circulating copy is also indicated.

•

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES Association announces the publication of "The Creation and Development of an Insurance Library," a booklet written by Daniel N. Handy, for many years librarian and secretary of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, assisted by a committee of librarians connected with the leading insurance libraries of the country. The pamphlet, which discusses every problem presented in the organization and operation of an insurance library, is obtainable at 345 Hudson Street, New York, for $1.

•

"BOOKS OF INTEREST to Business Men: a Shopping List," the December *Bulletin of the Business Information Bureau* of the Cleveland Public Library, contains titles not ordinarily found in a serious list of business books—as "Oh Yeah?" a compilation from newspapers and public records of solemn assurances that "All is Well" made in 1929 and 1930 by eminent authorities, and "Yoo-Hoo, Prosperity!" by Eddie Cantor and David Freedman.

•

DORSEY W. HYDE, Jr., has an article in *Greater Washington* for December (the official publication of the Washington Chamber of Commerce) on "Washington's Standing in Retail Trade."

•

BANK LIBRARIANS are sure to want a study made by the University of Illinois, Bureau of Business Research, "Investment Banking in Chicago." It is published as Bulletin Vol. XXII, No. 13, Oct. 13, 1931.

Library Organizations

Library Club Organized

A PENN STATE Library Club was organized on Friday evening, February 12 at State College, Pennsylvania. Thirty-nine charter members were present including present and former librarians and library assistants, members of the faculty library advisory committee, and other persons particularly interested in the library problem. The object of the organization is to further professional library interests and to promote efficient library service in the Pennsylvania State College and the community of State College, not alone for faculty and students but also for the townspeople and children of the community. Dr. Erwin Runkle, a former librarian, spoke of early days at Pennsylvania State College Library and a group from the staff gave a brief entertainment. Officers elected were Willard P. Lewis, President Mrs. W. R. Ham, Vice-President; Katherine Dwyer, Secretary.

Florida Library Association

THE THIRTEENTH annual meeting of the Florida Library Association was recently held in Winter Park. The Association was the guest of Rollins College, Mr. W. F. Yust, Librarian acting as host. It was an inspirational meeting and well attended considering the stress and turmoil of these times.

The following officers were elected for the coming year; President, Miss Louise Richardson, Tallahassee; First Vice-President, Miss Serena Bailey, Lakeland Public Library; Second Vice-President, Miss Mabel O'Neill, Orlando; Secretary, Miss Lillian Eldredge, Senior High School, Orlando; Treasurer, Miss Clara L. Abel, Winter Haven Public Library.

New Jersey Library Association

THE NEW JERSEY Library Association held its thirty-sixth annual convention at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, March 4-5. The meeting was held jointly with the Pennsylvania Library Club. The gathering proved to be one of the best, both in general interest and attendance. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Michigan, spoke on "The Public Library and Economic Cycles." The convention commemorated the Centenary of Goethe's Death by an address on "Faust" given by Dr. Daniel B. Shumway, professor of German Philogy of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hendrik Van Loon spoke on "An Historian Looks at Life." Dr. Harry A. Overstreet also gave an address entitled "Three Mile Posts." The Association concluded the program of the conference with a one act play: "A Bit o' Love" or "The Librarian's Dilemma" by Julia Sabine, David Davidson and Marcelle Frebault.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Edith L. Smith, Librarian, Morris County Library, Morristown; Vice-President, Mrs. Margaret R. Whaley, Assistant Librarian, Elizabeth Public Library; Secretary, Dorothy A. Abrams, Librarian, State Normal School, Paterson; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen G. Hill, Librarian, South Orange Public Library; Immediate Past President, John B. Fogg.

Annual Convention Of Special Libraries

IN THIS year of business depression, of great changes in so many phases of our daily life, this Association has tried to plan a conference that will be of the utmost value to its members. From the practical side it will examine and appraise the political, social and economic changes taking place. Speakers of national reputation will suggest ways in which S.L.A. as an association and as individuals can make the most of the growing opportunity for fact finding in the new era.

From the recreational side the conference offers us an opportunity to spend many delightful days in the beautiful Adirondacks, at the Lake Placid Club, for a marvelously low rate offered to few groups of people. We believe that members of S.L.A. will want to make the most of this opportunity which comes so seldom either by using it as part of their vacation or by paying a portion of their own expenses. The meeting will be held from June 13-17.

The Program

Because we believe that a majority of our members will want to stay the full week, we have scheduled meetings for four full days. They are so planned, however, that anyone unable to give that much time will find plenty

of interest either at the beginning or end of the week.

On Monday afternoon, June 13, the Advisory Council will meet, and in the evening the convention officially opens with a reception and concert.

The first general session begins at 10 o'clock Tuesday with the following speakers: "World Changes," James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, New York City; "Social Changes," Robert S. Lynd, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University, co-author of *Middletown;* "Economic Changes," Floyd Parsons, a constant contributor to current magazines, noted for his analyses and forecasts of new industries and business trends.

We all know that the need for organized information in business and in all other fields is growing rapidly. Our profession and our association has barely scratched the surface and as we progress we must inevitably make closer contacts with other agencies at work in the gathering and dissemination of information. Three such agencies of great importance to S.L.A. are to be represented at our second general session: "How Librarians and Publishers Should Cooperate in Service to the Business World," Virgil Jordan, Economist of McGraw-Hill Company, New York City; "Cooperation between Special Libraries and Trade Associations," Philip P. Gott, Manager, Trade Association Department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; "Cooperation Between Government Bureaus and Special Libraries in the use of Government Documents," Frederick M. Feiker, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

For the first time at any of our annual meetings, each group in S.L.A. is preparing one program which the entire conference will attend. This is to give us all an opportunity to know the group, its interests and activities. Three of our oldest groups have chosen to discuss library problems and methods:

Commercial-Technical. A symposium on the library methods and administrative policies best adapted to the service rendered by different types of special libraries. Paper by Linda Morley, Industrial Relations Councilors, and five-minute discussions by various members of the group.

Financial Group. This group has pioneered for our association by arranging exhibits of model libraries at several national conventions of important financial associations. They will tell the rest of us how it is done, what prestige it means for S.L.A., and especially the importance to librarians of the contacts one makes through such an activity. The group will also discuss "Needs in Financial Fact Finding" and "Public Documents of Foreign Countries."

Newspaper Group will have an address by a nationally known newspaper man and short talks by newspaper librarians on "The Greatest Stunt in My Library."

The other groups have chosen to discuss current problems:

Insurance Group—Unemployment Insurance.

Museum Group—Industrial Museums and Company Archives (the responsibility of the librarian in such work.)

Civil-Social Group—The National Importance of Government and Taxation, the role of the librarian.

As for the purely social and entertainment features, we shall have a formal dinner at which Mr. Angus Fletcher, Librarian of the British Library of Information will speak in addition to an entertainer to be announced. We shall have a "S.L.A. Play" which is said to be a combination of a mystery thriller and Mr. Ziegfeld's best. It is all about members of S.L.A. written, staged and acted by members of S.L.A.

MARY LOUISE ALEXANDER,
Chairman, Program Committee.

Maryland Association

THE MARYLAND Library Association held its annual meeting and election of officers Saturday evening, April 10, at the Goucher College Alumnae Lodge, in Baltimore. The organization voted to award a scholarship to one individual, to be designated later, who is interested in library work in Maryland. The scholarship will be for a course to the Johns Hopkins University summer school of library science. Miss Maude I. Stull, librarian, of Passaic, N. J., read a paper on "Evaluation of Biographies of George Washington," prepared by Mrs. Katherine Tappert Willis, of Morristown, N. J.

Officers Elected were: President, John P. Du Val; First Vice-President, Miss Leonore Naylor, assistant in the circulation department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Caroline Burnite Walker, president of the board of the Talbot County Free Library; Secretary, Mrs. Frances A. Bacon, assistant to the director of children's work, Enoch Pratt Free Library; and Treasurer, Miss Mary L. Osborn, librarian of the Maryland State Normal School.

School Library News

Elementary School Libraries Bibliography

THE FOLLOWING bibliography was prepared by the Library Committee for Grade Work in the Pasadena, California, City Schools. The Pasadena City Schools Library, of which Grace I. Dick is librarian, has given serious study to the possibility of putting libraries in their large elementary schools, forming a sort of branch of the central library:

American Library Association. Committee on Library Work With Children.
Children's Library Yearbook, No. 1 1929

American Library Association. Committee on School Libraries Section.
Planning the School Library 1927

American Library Association. Education Committee.
School Library Yearbook, No. 1 1927

California (State) Law
School Code of the State of California 1929

Detroit, Michigan (State) Teachers' College.
Platoon School Libraries; manual for a course in school library administration 1926

"Elementary School Library," from the *Journal of the National Education Association.* May 1924

Elementary School Principals *Bulletin* July 1930

Fargo, Lucile
The Library in the School. American Library Association 1930

Fargo, Lucile
Program for Elementary School Library Service. American Library Association 1930

Givens, Willard
Sierra Education News Jan. 1931

Jennings, J. T.
"The Library in Education." (Excerpt from *Journal of the National Education Association)* Jan. 1924

Kansas City, Missouri
Activities in the Library Platoon Schools 1928

King, W. A.
Elementary School Library. Scribner 1929

Miller, Z. K.
How to Organize a Library. New York City. Library Bureau

Minnesota (State) Education Department
Standards for Graded Elementary and Secondary Schools 1929

National Education Association
Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools of Different Sizes (excerpt)

National Education Association and the American Library Association
Elementary School Library Standards. C. C. Certain, chairman 1925

National Education Association Commission.
The Reorganization of Secondary Education High School Buildings and Grounds. Bulletin 1922, No. 23. Published from the department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

New York (State) University.
Bulletins, Nos. 855, 884, 933 1926-1929

Oregon (State) State Library
Books for Elementary Schools . . . and rules for care of school libraries 1927

Power, E. L.
Library Service for Children. American Library Association. Library Curriculum Studies

White House Conference
Committee on reading. Recommendations. LIBRARY JOURNAL V. 55, No. 21 Dec. 1930

Wilson Bulletin for Libraries
"A $400 Elementary School Library," Vol. 5, No. 4 Dec. 1930

Wilson, Martha
School Library Management 1930

School Library Rental Shelf

THE LIBRARIAN of the Custer County High School, Miles, City, Montana, suggests a Library Rental Shelf for school libraries. This library has found the system to be very successful. They order some of the best books and charge the reader ten cents for seven days. This allows the books to pay for themselves, enlarges the fiction department, and gives the students who have spare time a chance to read some of the newer books. Another scheme tried in Miles City is to hang the book covers in some conspicuous place to help advertise the book.

EXTRA COPIES of the Dewey Supplement to the February 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL are available at the offices of THE JOURNAL, 62 W. 45th Street, New York City, at a cost of 25c. each. Supply limited.

Among Librarians

Appointments

OLIVE R. ALEXANDER, Western Reserve '31, has been transferred from John Adams High School to John Marshall High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLAIRE E. ANGEL, Simmons '29, has accepted the position of librarian of the Olympia, Washington, Public Library.

MARGUERITE M. CHAMBERLAIN, Simmons '19, has been appointed librarian of the Physics-Chemistry-Mathematics Library at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

SARAH ELEANOR COLLEY, Simmons '25, has accepted an appointment as assistant to the librarian of the Physics-Chemistry-Mathematics Library at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, her new duties to begin in July.

MARY M. KRAUS, St. Catherine's '31, has been appointed librarian of the Franklin Junior High School, Mankato, Minn.

RAY LINDQUIST, formerly of the Periodical Division, St. Paul Public Library, started work on February 1 as librarian of the U. S. Penitentiary Annex at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

WILLARD O. MISHOFF, Michigan '31, is now acting librarian and assistant professor of library science at the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

ARLOT OLSON, Western Reserve '31, is an assistant in the Order Department of the State University of Iowa Library.

MARION PHILLIPS, Illinois '31, has been elected librarian at Moorhead, Minn., Public Library for the remainder of the present fiscal year. Miss Phillips has been a high school teacher and a Y.W.C.A. secretary and has had library experience in Jamestown, N. D.

Necrology

MRS. WALTER ALLEN, formerly Bessie Magahay, who was school librarian at Fairbault, 1922-1926, died at her home in Springfield, Ill., February 3.

ETHEL MCCUBREY, librarian of the Moorhead, Minnesota, Public Library since 1914, died on December 15, 1931.

MRS. FLORENCE WILSON MACLELLAN, Pittsburgh '22, died in North Olmstead, Ohio, on April 6 after a brief illness.

THE RECENT publication by John Lane called *At The Western Gate Of Italy* by Edward and Margaret Berry reports the death of Mr. Berry just as the book had been finished ready for the press and reminds American librarians of the services to librarianship of this pioneer of the decimal system and American library methods generally in Italy and in particular in his beloved Bordighera, just at this "Western Gate" of the Italian Riviera.

To librarians who find this sunniest corner of the sunny Riviera in itself the most congenial spot in Europe for quiet recreation, the two libraries, one popular, the other local historical, organized in American methods, and developed, chiefly by Mr. Berry and with his own hands, form a delightful addition to their recreational resources.

Mr. Berry is a loss to librarianship as well as to local historiography and to visiting librarians. He began his work with the libraries many years ago at a time when, as British Consul and head of the local English Bank, almost all American visitors at Bordighera came in personal contact with him. After his retirement he devoted his uncommon intelligence and enthusiasm to these libraries and to other matters of local public welfare. At the very end, collaborating with his wife, he put the results of his intimate local historical knowledge into recorded form with the help of the library whose organization was his final contribution to library service.

Incidentally it is an excellent book, packed with information as to the custom and tradition, as well as to the monuments and picturesque corners of this stretch of the Riviera between the French border and Savona. It is better than a guide book to anyone motoring through this region or spending a season at any of its comfortable resorts. For American Public Library readers studying up for a trip abroad or preparing on home study classes, or courses in Adult education, it should be invaluable.

—ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON.

Opportunities For Librarians

College librarian with library school training and sixteen years' experience, executive position fourteen years, and teaching, wants position in New England or middle Atlantic states. D10.

•

College graduate with two summers' training in library service and two years' school library service desires a summer position in any type of library. Eastern United States preferred. D11.

•

University and library school graduate with one years' experience as assistant children's librarian, town of 60,000, desires change of position. Experienced in cataloging and ordering. D12.

Wanted

WANTS of the Chase National Bank Library; Pine Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, N. Y.:

Hunt's Merchants Magazine. vol. 62-63, 1870.
League of Nations. Monthly bulletin of statistics. vol. 1:1, 1919.
Manual of statistics. vol. 1-4, 1881-1884, incl.
Niles' weekly register. vol. 23, Sept. 1832-Mar. 1833, and General index to first 12 volumes. Sept. 1811-Sept. 1817, Pub. 1818.
Financial review: finance, commerce, railroads. New York, Dana, 1877.
The American Bankers Association Journal—March, 1920.

For Sale

MAGAZINE of Wall Street—volumes 22, 28, 29, 32-42, and 44, bound.

Lavoisier, A. L.—Oeuvres—6 volumes, bound, Paris, 1864.

Waltzing, J.—Etudes historique sur les corporations professionalles chez les romains, Louvain, 1895, 4 volumes.

Handbuch der Pflanzenanatomie
1 Abteilung, 1 Teil, Band 1 and Band 2
2 Abteilung, 1 Teil, Band 6.

University of Kansas Library, Lawrence, Kansas.

Portland Library Offers Service

THE PORTLAND Library Association through its Adult Education Department is offering a choice from a collection of books that may be borrowed by groups of six or more persons who wish to read and study together. The purpose of this offer is to stimulate the formation of informal groups among those who do not attend classes or study clubs. Such groups when gathered together through the libraries are called "Read-a-Book-Together" clubs and each member must be a card holder at the library and the group must meet to read together as often as once in two weeks, according to the library rules.

The Calendar Of Events

May 7—New Jersey School Librarians Association, spring meeting at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

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May 9-11—California Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, California.

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May 21—Columbian Library Association, annual meeting at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, and in Washington, D. C.

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May 28—Eastern Oregon Library Association, annual meeting at Pendleton, Oregon.

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June 13-17—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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June 27-July 2—New England States and New Jersey, joint meeting at the Maplewood Club, Bethlehem, N. H.

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June 30-July 2—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Paradise Inn, Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington.

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October 11-13—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Evansville, Indiana.

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October 14—New Jersey Library Association, fall meeting in Morristown, N. J.

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October 12-15—Five State Regional Conference—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska Library Associations—at Des Moines, Iowa.

•

October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

•

October 26-29—Southwestern Library Association, biennial meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas.

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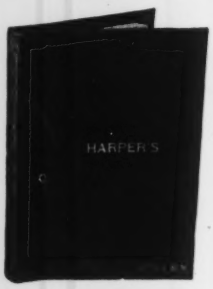

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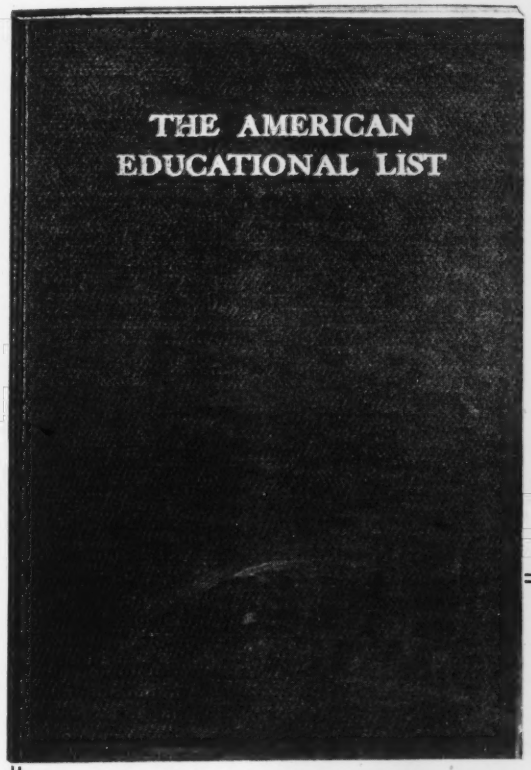

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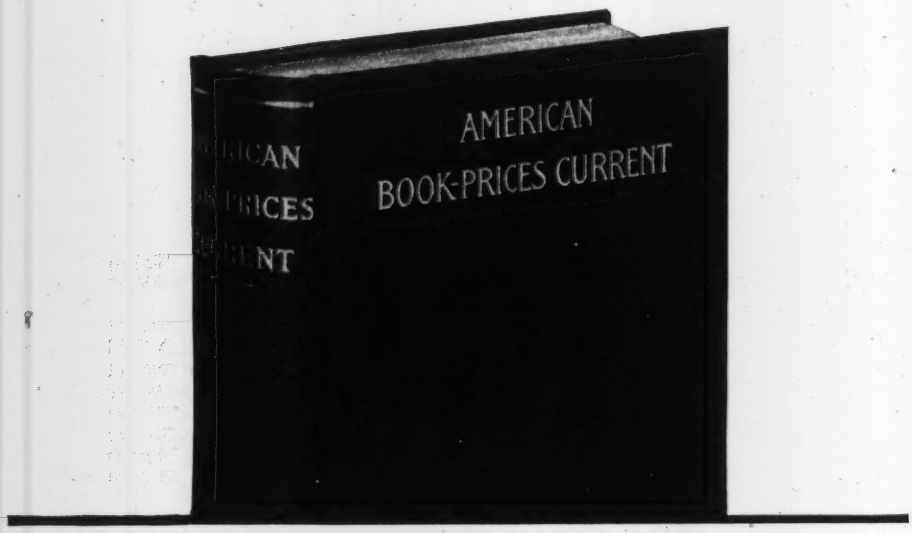

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The record of prices paid for books offered at auctions in the United States during the past season is soon available in the 1931 volume of AMERICAN BOOK-PRICES CURRENT. The editorial material assembled reflects the wider areas of book collecting and emphasizes the value of this annual record. This volume consequently contains more pages with more bibliographical detail on more books than former volumes.

The auctions are recorded in chronological order. Books are entered alphabetically by author. The bibliograpical detail gives all the essential facts on each item as well as the price paid.

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